FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT 'HAS INTENSIFIED WAR PREPARATIONS'

AU131056 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 13 Sep 83

["Weapon of Social-Imperialist Domination and Aggression" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 13 /ATA/ -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which says among others: The Warsaw Treaty has become as never before, an active element to adopt the policy of dictate, violence, blackmail and aggression of the Soviet Union.

Two main directions are observed at present in the military-political activity of the Soviet social-imperialist leadership with Andropov at the head. The first direction has to do with the strengthening of the Soviet control over the allies in the grouping and the growing involvement of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in the aggressive Soviet Army. Whereas the military consolidation of this grouping in the service of the Soviet policy from the position of strength pursued towards the European countries and peoples is the second direction, which is as important as the first one.

In the context of the strengthening of his political and military power, the newspaper stresses, Andropov is showing great zeal towards the Warsaw Treaty, too, striving to ensure a new "cohesion" within it. In regard to this question he has the unlimited support of the military militarist caste, to which greater competences are given in defining the guidelines and tactics in the foreign policy. Now a greater fuss is made on the need to "strengthen the cooperation" among the allies in the political stands and to prevent any sign of disagreement that may appear among them.

After speaking of the visits made by the Soviet top militarymen to the capitals of the allied countries and the multilateral meetings, the newspaper stresses: Such meetings have analysed the measures that the present team of the Soviet leadership is adopting now to further strengthen and modernize the Warsaw Treaty, in the context of the fierce rivalry existing now between the two superpowers for world hegemony, especially regarding the dangerous question of the deployment of the new mid-range nuclear missiles on the territories of many Eastern and Western European countries. The great demagogical clamour that the American and Soviet propaganda and that of their allies have raised on this question is, in essence, an expression of the same aggressive and expansionist aims of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

In this context, the Warsaw Treaty has intensified the war preparations. It has modernized its units in all the countries giving priority to the modernization of the Soviet military forces, as well as the units of these forces in the vassal countries.

The all-round political-military activity of the Warsaw Treaty, the newspaper stresses in conclusion, shows that it has the same aims with NATO. It proves in the best way what Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "NATO and Warsaw Treaty, together with the bourgeois and revisionist armies of the member countries, remain the main shield of the capitalist and revisionist system and the biggest armed and most striking force against revolution and socialism, freedom and independence of the peoples".

GENEVA INF TALKS LINKED TO KAL PLANE INCIDENT

AU131857 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 83 p 7

[Radoslav Velev's article: "Decisive Round"]

[Text] As is already known, the INF talks resumed in Geneva on 6 September. In his answers to PRAVDA, published on 27 August, Comrade Yuriy Andropov defined this round as decisive for achieving a mutually acceptable agreement that would prevent a new and exceptionally dangerous cycle of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The militaristic circles in the West, and especially across the ocean, were apparently nervous before the beginning of the new round of talks in Geneva, because on the negotiating table there are several constructive initiatives of the Soviet side. It is enough to recall only the exceptionally important initiative proposed by the Soviet first leader in the aforementioned PRAVDA interview.

And how did Washington respond? With proposals that only very tentatively could be defined as such, because they obviously aim at giving the United States and NATO a decisive advantage in the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The broad people's masses in the West understand very well this situation in Geneva. It is a source of growing dissatisfaction and of ever more mass protest actions against the notorious "Euromissiles" in many West European countries. It is precisely because of this that some circles across the ocean got very nervous when the date 6 September approached.

When we analyze things from this point of view we find one of the precise explanations of the crude anti-Soviet provocation in the Far East. The hypocritical stream of slanders against the USSR and the socialist social system on that matter completely "overshadowed" the resumption of the INF talks in Geneva. In many bourgeois mass media this fact was demoted almost to the rank of "miscellaneous".

Does anybody today doubt the fact that now in Geneva one of the most fateful questions of our time is being decided, and that reaching an agreement practically means to continue the process of detente, while failing to reach an agreement means approaching the brink of the nuclear abyss, not only for Europe but the entire world! Both the fact and logic, the most elementary logic, lead every sensibly thinking man to the conclusion that the Far Eastern provocation, conceived by the CIA against the USSR, is an attempt to prevent the American side from agreeing to a mutually acceptable compromise at the Geneva talks.

In principle, accidents have always been alien to anti-Sovietism. It is not by accident that the "incident" with the South Korean airplane orchestrated by Washington came immediately after the historically significant initiative of Comrade Yuriy Andropov on the Geneva talks. It placed Reagan's administration in a clearly tough spot, because for this administration the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe is a "holy matter". The claims of the United States and NATO that "the USSR should go further" and relinquish its claim to take into consideration the nuclear missile potential of England and France at the Geneva talks did not sound convincing. Something more was needed, and Washington served it immediately to the world public by its Far Eastern provocation. As the Soviet Government's declaration correctly points out: "The moment of this provocation was not accidentally selected. This was done precisely now, when the issue of whether the arms race would stop and whether the nuclear war threat would be removed or would increase, is being decided."

In the final analysis, however, this is a fool's dream. Precisely at the moment the Geneva talks resumed, the Dutch Parliament adopted a resolution which requires that the French and English nuclear missile potential also be taken into consideration. In addition the FRG Social Democrats requested that the United States agree to this just Soviet demand.

Western Europe is entering its "hot" anti-missile autumn. Of what else are the Washington leaders capable in order to justify their destructive position in Geneva? Surely many things. They are incapable of only one thing -- to deceive the peoples into thinking that they are interested in the people's supreme goal -- peace.

HOXHA, OTHER LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS

AU081326 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Telegram from Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and President of the DPRK; and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the Administrative Council of the DPRK]

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK in the name of the Albanian people, the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as in our own names, we convey to you, and through you to the Korean people, our greetings and warm wishes.

The founding of the DPRK was for the Korean people an event of historic importance in their centuries-long struggle for freedom and national independence, opening the way for the construction of the new life in the northern part of the country.

During these past 35 years, the Korean people, through their continuous work and efforts, have achieved consecutive results in the development of the national economy and culture, as well as in increasing the defense potential of the DPRK.

The Albanian people sincerely rejoice in the victories of the Korean people and wish them from their hearts new successes in raising the country's prosperity and in their struggle for the country's independent reunification against the imperialism of the United States and its lackeys.

May the relations of friendship between the Albanian and Korean peoples, as well as between our two countries, develop in the future, too, in their interest and in the interest of the struggle against imperialism.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

AU131923 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received (Tsi Jao Minh), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND -- Tirana, September 4 (ATA) -- On September 2, 1983, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Swiss Confederation, Idriz Bardhi, presented the credentials to the president of the Swiss Confederation, Pierre Aubert. Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the chairman of the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs Georges-Andre Chevallaz [title as received], the Federal Chancellor Walter Buser and the protocol chief Hans Jakob Kaufmann [name and title as received]. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1005 GMT 4 Sep 83 AU]

UNITED STATES ACCUSED OF 'PROTECTING TERRORISM'

AU130945 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 83 p 7

[Nikolay Golemanov article: "What Are Things Being Called?"]

[Text] The Soviet Government declaration of 6 September reads as follows: "There is a question here of a premeditated and preplanned action in an area of strategic importance for the Soviet Union. The organizers of this action could not have understood how all this can be accomplished, but they decided to implement a large intelligence operation by using -- as it has now become evident -- a civilian aircraft, thus deliberately exposing the lives of the passengers to deadly danger."

This statement was made clearly and accurately. Facts are facts, and people throughout the world who are capable of thinking, have logically and soberly evaluated them. In Washington, however, it seems that people capable of thinking are hiding somewhere these days. Official representatives are shedding crocodile tears of hyprocrisy for the passengers who have perished. A noisy anti-Soviet campaign is being spread, comprised of arguments such as President Reagan's famous "discovery" that real socialism is the "source of all evil" in the world.

These people, however, cannot ignore the fact that air surveillance of defense projects is a military operation; nor can they ignore the consequences of a military operation in peacetime. Moreover, a civilian aircraft was used as a cover for a military operation; unsuspecting passengers were exploited. In order to guarantee the success and security of this operation, the lives of innocent people were jeopardized. What is the true name for this operation? It reminds us very much of the use of hostages -- one of the most revolting manifestations of terrorism.

Let us take the gangster-like attack on the residence of the USSR's permanent delegate to the United Nations. Would the police have dared to remain inactive if there had been no permission from a higher authority? Who are the people who are inciting and protecting hooligan, terrorist gangs? Such gangs, however, act not only against the USSR, but also against the generally accepted and recognized norms of international life.

We recall the case when Washington drastically and "as a matter of principle" declared itself against the use of hostages and violation of diplomatic immunity. In that case the United States was the one affected. How can we explain the gap between the official stand adopted by Washington at that time and its current official actions? Perhaps we can explain this by the attitude "America first!"

Can we call a theory sound when it asserts that the United States has to protect "vital interests" thousands of kilometers away from its borders, while the USSR is not allowed to protect its interests hundreds of kilometers within its own borders?

One of the main motivations of the present hysterical anti-Soviet campaign can be summed up as follows: "The United States is entitled to organize violations of Soviet territory, but the USSR is not entitled to stop such violations." Is that merely a

naive approach and wrong way of thinking? Not at all; this is the predatory logic of Washington, which has been domonstrated at the Geneva negotiations as well. ("The United States has the right to demand military superiority, but the USSR has no right to adopt any measures to maintain the balance of forces.")

Naturally, the case of the South Korean aircraft carrying out an intelligence flight over the Soviet Union is nothing new. "It does not unmask America"; it does not add anything to the essence of Washington politics. However, it contains an excessive amount of dangerous, specific features of these politics.

Espionage, terrorist actions and political and military provocations in the United States are chiefly within the competence of the CIA and the Pentagon. It is an alarming fact, however, that an ever increasing weakness for such "games" is being manifested in the White House by people who have access to the button for nuclear conflagration. It is well known that people in Washington have refused to give any guarantees about not pushing such a button some day. Taking into consideration the forthcoming deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- against the will of the peoples in those countries -- Washington is involved in such a preparatory stage right now. It is providing hostages for itself.

'UNJUST' U.S. RESOLUTION ON PLANE VETOED AT UN

AU131811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] In its attempts to develop an anti-Soviet campaign, the United States made significant efforts to drag the Security Council into discussing a matter which contradicts the UN Charter. The United States made an unsuccessful attempt to have the Security Council adopt an unjust resolution and thus avoid the responsibility for the crude spying provocation conducted against the USSR by the South Korean airplane. The Soviet delegation vetoed the draft of the unjust resolution. After the voting Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR representative in the United Nations, spoke and stressed that in the propaganda spectacle organized at the Security Council Washington again tried to direct the discussion onto an incorrect road. Its attempts to hide behind tales of humane attitude and morals cannot conceal the truth: A great U.S. spying operation hides behind the bombastic phrases. A civilian airplane has been deliberately used. If the question is asked about possible action by the UN Security Council concerning the accident connected with the South Korean airplane, then once and for all the Security Council must forbid the deliberate use of civilian airplanes to violate the airspace of other countries with the purpose of spying, the Soviet representative said.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES UNESCO DIRECTOR M'BOW 13 SEP

AU131355 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 13 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the director general of UNESCO. A talk was held on the role of the international organisation in consolidating the peace, security and understanding among peoples. The active participation of Bulgaria in UNESCO was reviewed and the questions pertaining to their further cooperation were discussed. The meeting which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere was attended by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

DZHUROV ISSUES ORDER ON NATIONAL DAY 9 SEP

AU121640 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Order issued by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, on 9 September, Bulgaria's National Day]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, and admirals,

Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers,

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees of the military plants and organizations,

Soldiers of the reserve forces:

This year our people and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are greeting 9 September -- their bright National Day -- in an atmosphere of working and political upsurge in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the tasks springing from the preparations for holding the national party conference.

Some 39 years ago the working people of our country, led by the BCP, and with the decisive help of the Soviet Army, defeated forever the evil fascist and capitalist yoke and established a government of the people. The victory of the 9 September 1944 armed insurrection opened the road for Bulgaria's socialist development. The past years have been years of peaceful and creative work, with quick development of production capacities, consolidation of the socialist way of life, and further increase in the material and cultural well-being of the people. Our socialist motherland has transformed itself profoundly. From a poor and retarded country, Bulgaria has turned into a developed industrial state with modern industry and highly mechanized socialist agriculture, as well as with prospering scientific, educational, and cultural sectors.

Now our people and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are greeting the day of freedom with new and even higher successes in mastering combat skill, and are thus contributing to strengthening the defense capability of the motherland and the socialist community. The working collectives at the military plants and construction units are successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling their production plans. Remarkable successes have been achieved in constructiong a developed socialist society. They are the result of the stubborn and inspired work of the people of the wise leadership of the BCP, and of the invaluable, fraternal help of the great USSR and cooperation with the other socialist countries.

This year we are celebrating the day of freedom in a strongly exacerbated international situation.

Aggressive circles in the imperialist states, above all in the United States, are consistently pushing mankind toward a destructive thermonuclear war with their senseless actions. In their striving to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries, they constantly increase their military budgets, work out gigantic plans for rearmament, and create and develop new kinds of nuclear and conventional weapons on a large scale.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, are doing everything possible to remove the military danger and defend peace. Bulgaria is making a contribution to implementing the uniform and coordinated international policy formulated in the Warsaw Pact Prague declaration and in the June 1983 joint declaration of the socialist countries' state and political figures.

Correctly evaluating the exacerbated international situation, our people and soldiers deeply understand the necessity of constant vigilance and high combat readiness and are daily working to maintain them at their present level. The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are always ready to implement their patriotic and international duty in defense of the cause of peace and socialism, together with the armies of the Warsaw Pack members led by the invincible Soviet Army.

Comrade soldiers and commanders!

Comrade military workers and employees!

Soldiers of the reserve forces!

I greet you most cordially on the 39th anniversary of our glorious socialist revolution and wish you health, happiness, and even greater successes in the struggle for constantly increasing the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

To mark the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution, I order:

On 9 September 1983 the firing of 20 artillery salvoes and the conducting of festive illuminations in Sofia, Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

Long live the cause of the 9 September revolution!

Long live the BCP, organizer and inspirer of all our victories!

Glory to the great USSR and its invincible Army!

Long live the People's Republic of Bulgaria, our dear motherland!

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense

LEADERS ATTEND DPRK AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

AU072047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Choe Sang-muk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the Sofia VIP hotel tonight on the occasion of his country's national holiday -- the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. The reception, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, as well as by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; by heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee; ministers; heads of sociopolitical and mass organizations; as well as by artists, scientists, and cultural figures; by representatives of business circles; and by chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country.

KUBADINSKI ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN IZVESTIYA

For an article by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, published in the 9 September issue of IZVESTIYA under the rubric "People's Bulgaria Is 39 Years Old," see pages F 1-F 2 of the Eastern Europe section of the 13 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL IN INDIA

AU102029 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Delhi, September 10 (BTA corr) -- The visit of the Bulgarian economic delegation, led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association to India, ended. The delegation was on a visit there at the invitation of the Indian Government and the federation of the Indian commercial and industrial chambers.

The head of the delegation had talks with India's President Giani Zail Singh, with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, with members of the government. The members of the delegation, Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finances, and heads of economic, engineering and foreign trade organizations had a number of business meetings with their Indian colleagues. Contracts betweeen Bulgarian and Indian firms were signed.

Today a protocol was signed in which there is expected for the trade to be increased, the industrial cooperation and the joint engineering services to be extended, the joint ventures to be strengthened, the joint economic activity in third countries to be encouraged. It was stressed that the visit was successful and that it will contribute to strengthening the mutually advantageous economic contacts and Bulgaria and India's friendship.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES NATIONAL AKTIV ON ECONOMY

LD011032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government, and the Central Council of Trade Unions organized a state-wide meeting on ensuring the conclusions of the party Central Committee Presidium and of the Federal Government on the current state of the national economy, the fulfillment of the tasks of the 7th 5-Year Plan, and on ensuring the plan for 1983, in the Palace of Culture in Prague today. The main address at the meeting was delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

At the beginning of his remarks, Lubomir Strougal praised the exceptional importance of the good economic results achieved this year. He said that they confirm that our republic has great reserves and, therefore, also sufficient ability to solve the current very important national-economic development targets. The economic results of the first half of the Seventh 5-Year Plan permit the conclusion that there has been a desired turn in the intensification of economic reserves and toward better utilization of mate..al inputs. In a number of economic spheres, economic balance is being renewed and strengthened while the intention to renew external economic relations is being consistently realized. Comrade Strougal further said:

[Begin Strougal recording] The economic and social development of the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is being secured while we are reducing our debt in free currencies. We make up for differences arising from deteriorated exchange relations regarding the prices of imports and exports, and we ensure the existing living standards and social securities of the people. It is true that as a consequence of this only possible economic policy concept we had to reduce sources for internal use, particularly in the sphere of capital construction. However, we know that we have great reserves in the utilization of basic funds and that our economic development is excessive as regards capital construction and the growth of stocks and thus limits sources due to final consumption.

In the light of these difficult and demanding conditions, we assess the total economic and social development positively, despite certain persisting problems and difficulties. We are now concentrating our effort on solving and overcoming them. This is one of the important potential reserves of our economy. On the basis of the economic results of the first half of this 5-year plan, we can conclude that the desired turn in the intensification of economic development is taking place and that material inputs are being better utilized. In a number of spheres, economic balance is being renewed and strengthened while the trend toward renewing external economic relations is being particularly consistently realized. Above all, even with the lower dynamism of the growth of sources, smooth economic development has been ensured.

The meeting of the needs of the economy and of consumption by society and citizens has on the whole been without serious breakdowns and shortcomings. The planned tasks of industrial production have been exceeded every year. Structural changes are directed toward raising the contribution of the processing industries or the stagnation, even decline, of branches making great demands on raw materials and energy. A notable increase is being achieved particularly by the electrotechnical industry. In a 3-year period the increase was almost 22 percent. General engineering recorded an increase of 13 percent in the same period while the fuels and energy branch is growing only by 1.5 percent and metallurgy by as little as 1 percent.

In agriculture, the tendency toward overcoming the disproportion between plant and animal production is being realized only with difficulty. Also, for climatic reasons, there is a delay in meeting the projections laid down in this sphere.

The reduction in the national economy's transport demands is a positive phenomenon.

The sales tasks of industrial production regarding exports to socialist countries, the internal market, and capital construction are being fulfilled in principle in line with the plan. The scope of new capital construction has been reduced and the outstanding budgetary costs of unfinished projects cut down; in the first half of the Seventh 5-Year Plan these costs went down by kcs 43 billion that is by 24 percent.

The better performance of our economy this year, in comparison with the first year of the 5-year plan, will be reflected in a 2.5 percent increase in the social product with a relatively lower growth of production consumption. This bears out that there will be a positive development in the creation of sources and, therefore, also in the size of the national income. This also makes it possible for us to achieve a certain improvement in the living standards of the people. However, we are aware that a contribution to the growth of sources is being made not only by the influence of the growth of the social productivity of labor, but that an approximately equal contribution is being made by a small increase in employment. Nor can one overlook the fact that the deterioration in the effectiveness of production funds is persisting and adversely affecting the results achieved.

In order to eliminate some serious deviations from the targets on the economic policy of the plan and goals, our organizational and managerial activity must ensure harmony between the structure of production and the planned utilization of production whenever a part of production results in excessive stocks or goes into capital construction, where we fail to shorten the periods of construction, finishing and commission of all planned actions, and where production and trade make inadequate adjustments to the demands of the domestic and foreign markets.

So far, we have failed to achieve an improvement in the development of the economic effectiveness of foreign trade. A number of problems and shortcomings in supplier-consumer relations have come into being and are persisting primarily for subjective reasons. The relationship between the growth in the productivity of labor and the development of wages is not as planned, and scientific-technological development and mass innovation are not making a sufficient contribution to the positive results of economic development. [end recording]

Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on to deal with some problems which must be solved in order to maintain the existing speed of accelerated economic development. He underlined that one of the most important reserves is to be found in joining the international division of labor more quickly.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan anticipated that in 1985 exports would grow by 43 percent and imports by 19 percent in comparison with 1980. Developments show that there are prerequisites for fulfilling exports tasks vis-a-vis socialist countries, but exports to capitalist countries are not being fulfilled.

Our basic strategy is to broaden mutual trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, Lubomir Strougal continued. We can note that in 1983 the annual turnover, for the first time in history, will exceed 10 billion rubles. In the first 2 years of this 5-year plan our exports to the Soviet Union grew by 29 percent, and in the first half of 1983 by 12.4 percent.

The 16th CPCZ Congress put considerable emphasis on the growth of export ability. In comparison with the 1970's, external conditions in this sphere have deteriorated considerably -- political, economic, ideological, and military.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government urge the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade and production branches to increase exports more vigorously, to seek new sought-after commodities and flexible opportunities to alter export funds. All prerequisites must be utilized. Speed, flexibility, resourcefulness and unity of approach, followed by production and foreign trade will be decisive here. Comrade Strougal said: We are aware that alterations in exports to nonsocialist countries will not be carried out without problems. But at the moment we must ensure earnings of hard currencies through exports in order to pay for necessary imports. In this context, it is necessary to realize that we are at the beginning of the process of reducing import demands and of achieving import savings. The decisive role in maintaining the principles of good economy and in objectively assessing import demands must be played by import commissions at enterprises, production-economic units, and ministries. The prevailing tendency in some cases is to make demands on imports irrespective of the contribution made to effective production.

In the part devoted to living standards, Comrade Lubomir Strougal pointed to the fact that in 1983 there has been a certain improvement in the creation of sources which will make it possible to raise the personal consumption of citizens. The plan anticipated its growth by 1.3 percent and the realism of achieving such a growth has been confirmed by progress during the first half of the year. The main source of growth in living standards, however, has to be growth of the national income and in the social productivity of labor. Regarding living standards, he dealt with the supplies of industrial and food products to the domestic markets, their quality, variety, and quantity, the development of paid services to citizens by the organizations of local economy and production cooperatives, and with the task of the national committees in their management and extension. He noted that the activity of the managerial bodies and national committees expanded in this respect following the 6th CPCZ Central Committee session.

In the next part of his address Lubomir Strougal dealt with capital construction. Despite the fact that the situation in this sphere is improving gradually, we are not, however, able to observe fully the planned dates of completion of building projects and of putting them into operation. He also spoke critically about the persistent shortcomings in the comprehensive construction of housing, above all, the uneven speed of finishing work on apartments which shows shortcomings in the quality of building work, the insufficient level of control, and management.

The CSSR premier then spoke about the exceptional importance of scientific-technological development, above all in engineering and electrotechnics. He said that the speed of innovation processes in the entire national economy, and therefore also the growth of its export ability, depend on this development.

Some positive trends are emerging in agriculture, and the results of adopted measures for the perfection of the system of the planned management of agriculture from 1982 are reflecting themselves positively. For the fuller development of working initiatives it is necessary, in the internal organization and management of agricultural enterprises, to apply principles of self-financing and progressive forms of reward.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal then said that the principles of the system of measures have proved to be correct and useful for the national economy and went on to say:

[Begin Strougal recording] What is also important about the system of measures is the fact that changes are emerging in the thinking and behavior of people. They focus more than ever before on the question of efficiency and quality. This fact is very important because it represetns a certain type of capital for the future.

It is also positive that the system of measures unveils the shortcomings in the economic activity of production economic units, enterprises, and internal sections of enterprises, and not only theirs but also the shortcomings of ministries and top-level planning bodies, and does this more clearly than ever before. In the interests of objectivity, it is necessary to say that together with these positive experiences, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has also pointed to those elements in the system of measures which are not being implemented comprehensively with full intensity in all sections and stages of the reproduction process. We see the causes, above all, in the fact that far from all managers have been able to master its principles and apply them in practice. This has to be changed very quickly. The party leadership and the government cannot give any more time for people to understand matters fully and to fulfill effectively the role of a manager.

We are not asking the impossible. We want the words of agreement with the policy of the party to be fulfilled with deeds from which the necessary results will come. In the spirit of the conclusions of the party Presidium it is, therefore, necessary at present to continue perfecting the plans and the planning process as a whole in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th party congress. In this connection I mean, above all, the need for a deeper link between material and value criteria when drafting the plan and when balancing sources and needs. [end recording]

Further on in his address, Comrade Strougal said that the program task to perfect the entire planning system at all levels of management -- and this, above all, to ensure the stability of the plan -- is of great importance. He said in this connection.

[Begin Strougal recording] Secondly, we have to deepen the perspective of planning and safeguard, to the necessary extent, the link between long-term aims and the intermediate 5-year plan. It is also necessary to create new prerequisites for the development of target planning and of the initiative of working people, relying, above all, on economic criteria which express the interests of all society. We know that this will require new forms of participation by working people in management. All that we are doing and are determined to do to perfect planned management has to be based on fundamental prerequisites such as good organization, order, and discipline. When talking about discipline, we cannot only require it from rank and file workers. Naturally, it is quite necessary to ensure that people carry out their tasks; we have to know how well resources are used, and how well people do their work. And of course we have to make sure that they have something to do, that they have the best possible conditions for productive work.

It is not enough to call for order and discipline. A necessary prerequisite for improvement is to make control of the implementation of the planned tasks stricter and more precise, to react more quickly and resolutely to all manifestations of waste and negligence, and to violations of norms and plans. This requirement applies to all areas of management and decision-making, and all types of work. I also think that work teams themselves can and should play a greater role in this respect. We are also thinking about these questions and are trying to find ways to improve matters.

I would like to inform you, in this connection, that together with the Central Council of Trade Unions we are analyzing our labor code. We are taking into account the important resolutions on the role of work teams and on the strengthening of work discipline which were recently adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the nationwide Central Council of Trade Unions. There is no doubt that our ability to make things happen depends on the methods of management, on the style of organizational and managerial work.

This is also clear from the simple fact that all organizations are working, in principle, according to the same rules but, of course, in different conditions. But the differences are great, however, even between the results of production economic units and enterprises which have quite comparable conditions. This cannot be explained in any other way than by differences in people's work, above all in the work of managerial workers, differences in their political and professional standards, in their willingness and ability to search for new ways and to take the necessary calculated risk at the right time.

Our attention is also drawn to the fact that in various organizations, reactions to similar shortcomings are very different. There are workers in management who draw resolute conclusions from them and they are then a guarantee of improvement. This was the case, for example in a report by the radiocommunications enterprise in Prague, or by the Prague Stavebni Obnova [building reconstruction] Enterprise, and I could name a number of others. On the other hand, there are cases when an attempt to hide shortcomings is obvious, or cases when measures are adopted which do not affect the people who are really responsible. There is for example a whole series of complaints about shortcomings in the work of enterprises under the general directorate of the Czech Gas Works Concern, where on several occasions the Committee of People's Control had to [words indistinct] results of investigations. In other branches, even for much smaller offences, matters were settled by recalling people from their posts. In the Plynostav Enterprise in Pardubice, only minimum damages were paid out. I can continue to speak about other problems too.

I do not know who has authorized comrades to create their own criteria regardless of valid regulations and to underestimate the social consequences of such behavior. This is in sharp contrast with the party line, with the letter of the Central Committee Presidium, and with government measures. The current practice in a number of bodies and organizations does not correspond with these demands at all, above all, at lower and middle levels of management and in organizations who have at their disposal high material and financial means. Comrade ministers personally, directors general, other managerial workers, and all control bodies have to guarantee a change in these attitudes. [end recording]

At the end of his address, Lubomir Strougal spoke about the basic directions of economic and social development for the coming years. At present, it is necessary to focus on preserving the current dynamism of faster economic development and thus to achieve faster fulfillment of the planned volume of production. By a joint effort it is necessary to safeguard a higher than planned growth in the national income this year. It is thus necessary to make correct use of the interests of the people, to utilize the broad movement of team competition for basic production tasks, for removing shortcomings and all weak spots. A great role in the process of organizing and uniting the joint efforts is played by CPCZ bodies and organizations. Social organizations, above all, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Union of Youth have to fulfill their mission consistently too.

We have acquainted you with some ideas from a speech by Comrade Lubomir Strougal at a state aktiv on the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal government on the present state of the national economy, on the fulfillment of tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on safeguarding the plan for 1983, which was held in the Palace of Culture in Prague today by the party Central Committee, by the federal government and by the Central Council of Trade Unions.

At the end of the aktiv Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the high responsibility of all political and economic bodies in implementing the tasks of the 16th CPCZ congress.

This means that all sections of our national economy must consistently mobilize sources and reserves to effectively safeguard the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

HUSAK CONVENES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 15 SEP

LD131535 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, in a letter informed the Presidium of the Federal Assembly that in accordance with Article 61 of the Constitutional Law of the Czechoslovak Federation, he convenes the Federal Assembly for the fall session beginning 15 September.

HUSAK, STROUGAL OPEN BRNO TRADE FAIR

LD140056 Prague CTK in English 1641 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Brno -- The 25th International Engineering Trade Fair opened here on Tuesday, with Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal taking part.

Also present was a government delegation led by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ECUADOR'S FOREIGN MINISTER

LD131735 Prague CTK in English 1334 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Tuesday Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged views on topical foreign political problems and emphasized the importance of peaceful cooperation of countries having different social systems and of continuing detente.

They stated that the two countries have identical or close stands on many international political problems and actively strive to halt the arms race and strengthen peace in the world.

The two officials also spoke of bilateral Czechoslovak-Ecuadoran cooperation. They appreciated the results achieved in mutual relations and voiced interest in their further extension. Good prerequisites exist in both the economic and cultural sphere.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Luis Valencia Rodriguez signed a cultural agreement Tuesday between the two countries.

This document provides for the development of cultural relations and cooperation mainly in the sphere of arts, culture, education, and mass media.

Also present was Ecuadoran Ambassador in Czechoslovakia Horacio Sevilla Borja.

REPORTAGE ON INDRA-LED DELEGATION TO FINLAND

Departs for Helsinki

LD121229 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A Federal Assembly delegation headed by Alois Indra, its chairman and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, left Prague today for an official visit to the Republic of Finland. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the delegation was seen off by Jan Marko, Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, and Jaroslav Srb, vice chairmen of the Federal Assembly.

A delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League's parliamentary group, led by its chairman, Veiko Saarto, which had been on a visit in Czechoslovakia, also left Prague on the same airliner.

Arrival, Schedule Reported

LD131038 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra arrived in Finland today. Our special correspondent Kiri Cedrovsky reports on its program today:

Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other members of our delegation were welcomed at the Helsinki Airport by the chairman of the Finnish Parliament, Erkki Pystynen, and other Finnish deputies and official figures. Then Alois Indra was interviewed by Finnish television. The questions posed by the Finnish correspondent concentrated primarily on issues of European security. The chairman of the Federal Assembly spoke in the interview about the danger resulting from the prepared deployment of U.S. Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Alois Indra emphasized the necessity of steps that would lead to (?doing away) with the threat represented by U.S. nuclear weapons.

This afternoon the Federal Assembly delegation inspected Helsinki in spite of the bad weather -- it has been raining and a cold wind is blowing. Tomorrow the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation will meet the deputies of the Finnish parliament. The agenda then includes meetings with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and President Mauno Koivisto. This afternoon our deputies will visit the [name indistinct] (?enterprise near Helsinki).

Meets With Koivisto

LD140120 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Helsinki (CETEKA correspondent) -- Finnish President Mauno Koivisto received here Tuesday Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, head of the visiting Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation.

Mauno Koivisto expressed his satisfaction at the favourable development of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations in all spheres, and he also appreciated the efforts of the two countries to develop international cooperation and understanding among nations which contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

Alois Indra stressed his belief that mutually advantageous cooperation and relations between Czechoslovakia and Finland correspond to the policy of detente in Europe. He appreciated the Finnish foreign policy and its contribution to peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems.

The Czechoslovak delegation was also received by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen Their talks concentrated especially on bilateral relations and international issues. Paavo Vayrynen and Alois Indra emphasized the significance of frequent contacts among the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act for the process of detente.

The Czechoslovak deputies met Tuesday also with representatives of the nine groups of deputies representing the Finnish parliament. They informed each other of the position and powers of the supreme legislative bodies of both countries, and exchanged experience from their cooperation. Parliamentary representatives of the two countries discussed also the extension and deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Finland in all spheres. Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assemby Alois Indra invited on this occasion his Finnish counterpart Erkki Pystynen to visit Czechoslovakia.

Erkki Pystynen gave Tuesday a dinner in honor of the Czechoslovak guests.

RUDE PRAVO ON GENEVA PALESTINE CONFERENCE

AU061300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 83 p 7

[Milan Madr Geneva dispatch: "The Conscience of All Mankind; From the International Conference on the Palestinian Issue"]

[Text] The international conference on the Palestinian issue, which was convened according to a UN General Assembly decision, continued this Thursday at the Palace of Nations in Geneva with the fourth day of its negotiations. The discussion, in which more than 60 delegates and representatives of international organizations have already spoken, has been pointing out to date the very close connection between the constantly worsening situation in the Middle East and Israel's policy, supported by the United States - a policy which refuses to recognize the Palestinians' inalienable rights and is thus blocking the path to peace.

At the same time, and in spite of numerous aggressions and the grossest violence, the Israeli ruling circles have not succeeded in liquidating the Palestinian issue. On the contrary -- there is an increasingly strengthening awareness in the world that it is supremely urgent and inevitable to solve it, and to revolve it as the core of the Mideast conflict.

Apart from the debate in the plenary session, the main commission is also in session; the CSSR permanent representative in the United Nations in Geneva and member of the Czechoslovak delegation, was elected deputy chairman of this commission. Czechosolvakia is also represented in the 26-member proposals commission of the conference.

The general debate at the conference was addressed this Thursday by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the Czechoslovak delegation. He stressed that the Czechoslovak people and government have welcomed the idea to convene, under UN protection [zastita], this broad international conference in support of the legitimate inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The tragic fate of this people who became the victim of unbridled Zionist and imperialist expansiveness and aggression, has today become the conscience of all mankind, and no state can be freed of its share of responsibility, since we have here a flagrant violation of the basic principles of international law, of the UN Charter, and of the appropriate resolutions of the General Assembly and the UN Security Council.

He expressed the conviction that the conference will not only speak resolutely in favor of a general international recognition of the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state on Palestinian territory which has been occupied by Israel since 1967, but at the same time will also recommend effective practical measures for the implementation of these rights.

He then pointed out that any and all endeavors for a half-baked or inconsistent solution of the Palestinian issue, as proposed in the Camp David agreements of the so-called Reagan plan, are pointless and merely play into the hands of Israeli expansionists and aggravate both the critical situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian people's distressing position. Stanislav Svoboda also recalled some most constructive and realistic proposals, such as the Arab peace plan of Fes, the Soviet proposal for resolving the crisis in the Middle East in September 1982, and the principles for resolving the Palestinian issue and for an overall normalization in the Middle East contained in the Prague Political Declaration issued by the Warsaw Pact member-states in January 1983.

The CSSR's stand on resolving the crisis in the Middle East is not governed by expediency or by tactics, the Czechoslovak delegate said. This is most clearly expressed in the message sent by CSSR President Gustav Husak to the present conference. The basic prerequisite is that Israel should comply with the appropriate UN resolutions, immediately halt all aggressive actions, put an end to the policy of forcible colonialization and the building of military settlements, and unconditionally withdraw its forces from all Arab territories that have been occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem. The Palestinian people must be enabled to realize their right of self-determination and to create their own independent state. Part of this complex solution must be to ensure the right of all nations in the area to a secure existence and peaceful advance, and to elaborate and consistently implement international guarantees -- in our opinion, it would be best to do this along UN Security Council lines.

Currently, the main task is to work out a realization mechanism for resolving the Palestinian issue and the Mid-East crisis -- one that would be acceptable for all interested sides. So far no more suitable mechanism has appeared than the proposed convening of an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, and above all the PLO, as the only legitimate and internationally recognized representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said in conclusion, and stressed the need to convene such a conference as soon as possible.

The press agencies have announced that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, had arrived on Thursday in Geneva and will address the conference on Friday.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON, REACTION TO KAL INCIDENT

Reiss on U.S. Behavior

DW140617 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Albert Reiss international weekly review]

[Text] In view of the many facts about the U.S. air provocation which were presented to the public at the international press conference in Moscow on Friday, you may have missed an almost incidental remark by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Kornenko. He said that lots of things can be done with recordings, and the United States attaches great importance to recordings. All of the arguments that the United States has raised to absolve itself from its responsibility for the deaths of 269 people are based in the final analysis on recordings. These recordings were first dished up to the American public and then even to the UN Security Council.

Since last night, and thus also since the international press conference in Moscow, things have suddenly appeared in a somewhat different light. Agency dispatches from Washington and Tokyo report that the U.S. State Department does not rule out the possibility that the Soviet fighter aircraft did fire warning shots, or tracer shells, something which the United States had denied until yesterday. We are now told that the recordings had been difficult to understand, that there had been further analysis, and that the State Department had corrected three points in its transcript of the recording.

This term -- corrected -- is contained in every report on this issue. However, since only mistakes can be corrected, this means first of all that what was presented to the world public was based on inaccurate recordings. Second, this means that the U.S. representatives also presented a falsification [faelschung] to the UN Security Council.

Let's remember this: What did the U.S. State Department correct? The most important correction refers to the allegation which the United States had continued to stick to in the stubborn fashion that is typical for lies -- the allegation that the Soviet side had given no warning to the South Korean airliner. This has now been dropped by the U.S. State Department. So there actually was a warning, which the USSR had stated from the start.

Well, the entire structure of lies set up by U.S. propaganda has thus totally collapsed. What is the most important principle in civil aviation? Safety first, above all for the passengers. Whenever there is the possibility that the safety of the passengers cannot be guaranteed, the pilot must act to ensure their safety, and if an airplane is called on to land, it must do so. This law applies to all airlines in the world. In this case, an airliner with 269 people on board continued its flight even though tracer shells had been fired in warning.

There is only one explanation for this -- the pilot or pilots had been given orders to continue the flight at any cost, and the cost was high. The first question is: Who gave this order? The United States has been asked this question, but still has not answered. This question is now all the more justified because the U.S. State Department has had to correct its alleged evidence. What did Kornenko say? Lots of things can be done with recordings.

Dear listeners, don't be surprised if you hear questions which have already been asked. They will be asked until the responsible U.S. authorities finally give an answer and tell the truth. Those who believe that this evil game being played by President Reagan will come to nothing are wrong. Here 269 people were consciously sent to their deaths.

How can it be called a navigational error when a plane deviates 500 km from its planned flight path? Is it possible for a professional pilot to fail to notice that? And because such planes are not flown by beginners, how do you explain the fact that such an error can go uncorrected for 2 hours?

There is another fact. An American spy plane was flying very close to the South Korean airliner. The United States had admitted that this is correct, although after a long hesitation. It has also admitted that the South Korean plane had contact with the spy plane. Why didn't the U.S. plane give a signal, if this was in any way possible? An even graver fact is that the South Korean plane was always within the sphere of Japanese or U.S. air control systems. This has also been admitted by the United States.

However, the United States, which allegedly has very accurately recorded the Soviet interceptor pilot's radio communications with their ground bases -- so accurately that it has had to correct its allegedly positive evidence -- is not releasing recordings of radio communications between the U.S. and Japanese ground control stations and the South Korean plane. Yet, it not only knew that the plane had intruded deeply into USSR territory, it also knew the nature of this territory -- a strictly prohibited military area. This should have been reason to correct the flight of the South Korean plane.

Finally, even assuming that for some reason this plane would not have been in a position to receive the signals from the U.S. and Japanese ground control stations, the pilots must at any rate have seen the Soviet warning tracer shells. What prevented the U.S. and Japanese ground controllers from informing the Soviet authorities and telling them, for instance, that the South Korean plane had deviated from its route and was not reacting to their warnings? However, nothing was done even though the entire flight was being observed from one minute to the next. It remains a fact that the plane's mission was not to bring the passengers safely to their destination, but to spy. Only after the success of this mission was concern to be shown for the passengers.

They were sent to their death, and perhaps some listeners among you will ask whether it is conceivable for U.S. authorities to cold bloodedly risk the lives of 269 people. It is not only conceivable, it has become a certainty that this was done. Dear listeners, U.S. society has created great things in the fields of civilization and culture. However, the high level of its major developments is also matched by the depth of its abyss. It is by no means a coincidence that the American word "gangster" is used internationally for the word criminal.

Let's consider recent history. The United States not only developed and built the first atomic bomb, it also dropped it. The people who held political responsibility in 1945 consciously planned the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Japanese. There is the U.S. intelligence service called the CIA. Now you will tell me that every nation in the world has an intelligence service, and this is true. However, no state has had to enact a law according to which its own intelligence service is sharply controlled. This happened in the United States because of the scandalous facts which came to light after Watergate.

However, President Reagan repealed this law, and in this connection we can perhaps better understand what he meant when he said that no one will ever know who programmed the computers on the South Korean plane and how. We must be aware of this fact when we ask ourselves whether it is conceivable that the United States consciously sent 269 people to their deaths.

Whether we like it or not, it is a fact that the system operating in the United States shows no scruples, neither inwardly nor outwardly.

Twenty years ago, a U.S. president cautiously tried to take steps toward a reasonable coexistence with the Soviet Union. John Fitzgerald Kennedy was shot dead in Dallas, and the truth about this murder has not been told to the present day. Is it a coincidence that the Managua airport was bombed at the very time when the Pentagon chief was visiting Central America? If people want to talk about the alleged scruples of U.S. policy, just let them look at the shooting peace force in Lebanon. This list could be continued to the coldbloodedly calculated consequences of the planned U.S. missile deployment in Western Europe.

It is important for us to know exactly with whom we are dealing. The United States is today the leading power of the imperialist system, and this system is capable of doing anything. Anything is conceivable and scruples do not exist. When we consider past events, we see that 269 people are of no consequence for certain responsible people within the U.S. political system.

Von Frankenburg Commentary

LD132132 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Military-political commentary by Egbert von Frankenburg]

[Excerpts] At the last State Council meeting Erich Honecker expressed hope that particularly in the present situation responsible statesmen and politicians would soothe the international situation -- because of the anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the provocatory aircraft incident in the Far East, the danger of war is emerging as never before since World War II -- and oppose the stationing of new U.S. nuclear weapons as well as support the continuation of dialogue and cooperation between East and West.

One does not have to be a military-political commentator: plain common sense is sufficient to realize that the unprecedentedly dangerous and large-scale provocation by the United States with the South Korean aircraft against the Soviet Union is aimed at further aggravating the tense international situation, and at justifying the policy of military-political confrontation. To this end a mendacious anti-Soviet campaign has been unleashed, behind which is the entire political and propagandist machinery of NATO.

Yet it is obvious that the provocation with the South Korean plane was arranged not only to torpedo the disarmament talks -- which have reached a decisive stage -- but that it was deliberately and furtively prepared by the American secret services.

The following facts are incontrovertible proof of this: first, the Boeing 747 belonging to the South Korean Airlines, left the agreed international route only a short time after its stop-over in Anchorage, Alaska. When the plane was first picked up by the Soviet radar stations at a point 800 km northeast of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, the deviation was already 500 km. That this happened, as the United States claims, in error or for as yet inexplicable reasons, is not possible given the current level of aviation technology. The equipment alone of the Boeing 747, consisting of three independently-operating and mutually-monitoring navigation and control devices, excludes the possibility of such great deviations. Also, experts of Western airlines which have been flying planes of this type for years, have confirmed this. In addition to this, there is the fact that this international route, which is used annually by about 12,000 aircraft, is supervised by the air control services of the United States and Japan with the most modern radio equipment. And this supervision was operating perfectly in this case, as has been confirmed publicly by the United States itself. Contact with the plane was maintained almost to the point when its flight ended.

On several occasions the crew confirmed that the navigational equipment was working faultlessly. Nay, more: According to the American company [as heard] on the island of Guam, Tokyo flight control received a radio message from the aircraft which stated: We have flown safely over the south of Kamchatka; the plane is keeping to its normal course. Thus, they knew perfectly well where the plane was, that is, over Soviet territory. That was regarded as normal simply because the course was deliberately programmed to be so -- as an espionage flight. And when U.S. President Reagan said on 5 September on television that no one will ever learn whether a mistake was made when the computer was programmed with the aircraft's flight course, then one must say that there can be no question of a mistake, but of clear intent.

Second, when it came within range of Soviet radar stations, the South Korean aircraft followed the same course as a U.S. reconnaissance plane of the type RC-135 for about 10 minutes. It was picked up by the Soviet air defense system, and this has not been denied by the United States. This maneuver was plainly aimed at complicating the situation for the Soviet air defenses, and to make an appropriate reponse more difficult.

Third, if up to then there might have been doubt that the South Korean Boeing 747 could have deliberately entered Soviet airspace, then its course allowed the clear espionage character of the flight to be clearly recognized. Avoiding the Soviet air defense complex, the plane directed its course toward military-strategic zones of the greatest importance and passed over important defense installations on the southern part of the Sakhalin Island. In so doing, it periodically transmitted short coded signals which were intercepted by the Soviet radio surveillance installations. These were such signals as are usually used in conveying espionage information.

Fourth, during this whole 2-hour flight through Soviet airspace, it ignored all calls by the Soviet air security services and air defenses of the USSR aimed at having it land, according to international norms. The crew ignored radio signals to this effect, including the general call signal on the permanent international emergency frequency of 121.5 mhz, which was transmitted both by the ground stations and the interceptor fighters that had been scrambled, nor did it react to the visual signals of the MIG-23 and of the SU-15, visual signals which every pilot knows: flashing of navigational lights, waggling wings. Even after four successive salvoes of warning shots with a total of 120 tracer bullets from on-board guns, the intruder attempted to escape with no navigational lights in the direction of Vladivostock.

In my opinion, characteristic light is thrown on the credibility of American statements by the fact that they maintained for days that no such warnings were given to the plane before its continued flight was ended. Now the lie has been dropped with the excuse that the relevant passages of the radio conversations between the Soviet pilots and their ground station had been "incomprehensible" up to now. Well, one thing is incomprehensible, and certainly not only to me, and that is something quite different: The lack of scruples by the U.S. secret services in using civilian aircraft for espionage purposes and not only in this case.

For a long time it has been no secret that aircraft of other states friendly to the United States are equipped in the United States with the means necessary for the collection of information. The fact that aircraft belonging to the South Korean airlines have already been used for such missions, which contravene international law, was confirmed by the former chairman of Japan's Joint Staff Council when he said in connection with this latest provocation: Pilots of South Korean Airlines are former military pilots, and it can be assumed also that the pilot of this plane flew over Sakhalin with the intention of spying, after receiving instructions from the United States.

As a military-political observer of long standing, I can only state that the Soviet Air Defense Forces have shown great patience and extreme prudence in these circumstances. Of course, they could have destroyed the aircraft over Kamchatka with anti-aircraft missiles without having to scramble their fighter planes. Instead, they tried again and again to make contact with the intruder plane. Only when all members failed to force it to obey and it tried to escape was its further flight prevented. The Soviet pilots and the ground stations had no more doubt: This was a spy plane. Careful examination of all the circumstances by the competent Soviet authorities also showed that the air defense forces of the area acted in full accordance with Soviet laws and international regulations. They performed their duty.

We must also remind ourselves that this year alone 12 violations of Soviet airspace in the Far East have been registered, carried out by American military aircraft and by aircraft with civilian registration numbers. But it is the U.S. secret services which bear full responsibility for these underhanded provocations, these crimes against humanity, and the tragic fate of completely innocent and unsuspecting passengers and their relatives and loved ones.

Covert operations by secret services and air pirates have always been part of the secret imperialist war preparations. In order to expose these provocations at an early stage, the Soviet Union has placed before the world irrefutable evidence of criminal CIA action by air pirates in the Far East, and has put precise questions. Moreover, this is also being done by many public figures in many countries, by politicians and journalists all over the world. When will these questions at last be answered? Who programmed the South Korean aircraft's computer on the ground in such a way that the course into Soviet airspace was taken? Who ordered the crew of the Boeing 747 to penetrate hundreds of kilometers into the Soviet airspace and to fly over important military sites, areas in which strategic missiles are placed? Why did the course go over Kamchatka and southern Sakhalin? If it really was the normal flight of a passenger airliner under constant supervision, why did the American side -- which was doing the supervising -- not take any steps to end the gross violation of the Soviet Union's airspace and get the plane back onto the international route? Why did the American aviation authorities monitoring the flight not once try to make contact with the Soviet side? Why did they not pass on the necessary data about the flight and the plane? Who, knowing perfectly well that the South Korean plane was penetrating Soviet airspace at this time, ordered American RC-135 spy planes into the immediate vicinity of the intruder plane, at the same altitude, at the same time, and with similar outlines to the Boeing 747? Why do the representatives of the American Administration, after already trying to keep silent about the radio conversation of the Soviet pilots about the shooting of warning signals with tracer bullets, still cover up the fact that in the recordings of the conversations of the Soviet pilots the RC-135 plane is mentioned? Why did the first news of the disappearance of the South Korean aircraft come, not from the relevant flight control authorities, whose task it is to supervise the flight, but from the CIA?

Even a military specialist is enough of a politician to answer the question: Who benefits from this? The South Korean plane, with 279 hostages [figure and word as heard] on board, was deliberately put on a spying course. The slander campaign against the Soviet Union, which was prepared just as deliberately, has, as according to the U.S. news agency AP, raised President Reagan's chances of getting funds from legislators in Washington for the construction and deployment of MX missiles and for the rest of his arms program, the biggest in U.S. history. The activity of U.S. forces, above all in the area of the islands of Japan, has been increased. Aircraft equipped with the AWACS espionage system have been sent to Hokkaido; from Okinawa, American fighters have arrived at the Misawa base.

Pentagon boss Weinberger has announced further strengthening of the American military presence in the Pacific. This, Japanese newspapers write, serves to increase spying against the Soviet Union and to demonstrate Washington's tough stand in connection with this incident.

Over and above this, the President of the United States announced a massive expansion of the espionage and subversion radio stations Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and Radio Marti and, after the alleged missile gap, has now invented a gap in the spider's nest of his secret services which is designed to lie to and manipulate the whole world.

Reagan said on 3 September that the circumstances of the affair were completely clear. They really are. The incident was programmed on the ground, prior to the flight from the United States. And why? In order to step up the policy of confrontation and arms build-up, particularly now, when the Soviet Union has recently taken several further steps to relax the tense atmosphere. It has created favorable conditions for vital negotiations in the interests of the peoples for the reduction of medium-range missiles and strategic weapons, for the development of dialogue, and for the deepening of mutual understanding with governments, parliaments, parties, social organizations and public figures of many countries in the West and the East. It has done all it can to revitalize detente, to arrive at peaceful relations advantageous to all sides and to achieve normal cooperation. Why then should the Soviet Union of all states have any cause to endager these efforts aimed at peace by the actions which Washington is trying blame on it? There is no sense in it.

Whom does it benefit then? Solely those forces in Washington which rattle sabres and step up international tension in their strategy of crusading against communism, which preach enmity and hate and want to return to the trenches of the cold war.

The components of their strategy are a continuation of the subversive activities of the CIA, the systematic violation of international law, and unprincipled gambling with people's lives in order to create situations of conflict. And these forces in particular have recently, particularly after the last Soviet initiative, designed to make agreement on issues of the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe easier, been under ever-growing pressure from international public opinion, which has resolutely been calling for the renunciation of new American nuclear missiles and first-strike weapons in Europe. In order to weaken this pressure the hawks in the United States have been feverishly looking for a pretext. They hoped to find it in this, their latest cynical crime. That is the answer to the question of whom this benefits. Just as one of the supports of the tissue of lies has been torn, so the facts put to the international press in Moscow show the truth, expose the murderers and their motives, and reveal the secret of how imperialist war preparations are made.

FRG Paper Cited

LD132344 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] During the next few minutes we will be looking at a metamorphosis -- the changing of the facts of a case. It could also be described as the degrading of an issue from a major to -- I quote from today's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG -- a relatively minor issue. The very location on page 12, in small print, so-to-speak, allows certain conclusions to be drawn.

Let us recall. A Korean civilian aircraft has been shot down by the Soviets without warning.

This was what President Reagan stated officially, and papers like the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG -- on page one no less -- naturally followed him, full of indignation and, of course, without evidence.

In the meantime, a detailed press conference has been held in Moscow on the precise circumstances of the incident, with information based on the results of an investigation by a special commission. The result? As stated in the initial TASS statements in this respect, warning shots were naturally fired in accordance with international norms, 120 in number, [word indistinct] were fired parallel to the airspace violator, warning shots which could be seen 10 km away. Before this, warnings had been issued by other, likewise international, means.

The U.S. Government now found itself obliged to admit the truth: the Soviet (?pilots) had fired warning shots; an analysis of hitherto allegedly incomprehensible passages of monitored Soviet radio traffic showed as much.

The "without warning" [phrase used in initial FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG report] became the complete opposite, a complete turn-around. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG does not exactly find it easy to do such a thing. It is possible, it no doubt thought, that its readers' memories are not so short. The way out? To turn this question -- one of the decisive factors, and made so by the United States itself -- into a relatively secondary issue.

The main issue now, according to the paper is that the 2 1/2 hours during which the aircraft was in Soviet airspace were not used to give effective warnings by other means.

The question is really not so stupid, only it should not be addressed to the Soviet Union. It should be answered by those who, it has been proved, followed the flight of the Korean plane the whole time and who thus must necessarily have noticed its deviation from the flight path and did not warn it, despite radio contact, the existence of which has likewise been proved.

Answers are also awaited to the following urgent questions by the Soviet Union: Who sent the airspace violator into Soviet airspace? And for what? Why were passengers on board a Boeing that was obviously on an espionage mission? The answers will have to come sooner or later. The truth cannot be hushed up for ever. The fabrication of lies will soon break up, a bit at a time, as has been the case so far, but steadily. And the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG will not be able to class everything as of secondary importance. The incident is too serious for this, and those who manipulated it too dangerous.

U.S. Alters Its Version

LD131122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- "U.S. Lies Collapse" -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states that Washington is having to correct its previous version of the airliner provocation against the USSR under the pressure of world public opinion. The paper publishes on this theme articles by TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov entitled "Excuses and Admissions" and by Alain Guerin of "L'HUMANITE" entitled "The History of Colonel Le Roy-Finville and His Accomplices."

SINDERMANN ACTIVITIES IN MONGOLIA REPORTED

LD140101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, was received in Ulaanbaatar on Tuesday by Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the M ngolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Both politicians assessed the struggle for maintaining peace and the prevention of new U.S. missile deployment in Western Europe as the most urgent tasks of the present. During the friendly meeting, the high level of mutual relations was priased, particularly the results of cooperation on an economic level.

The Mongolian people wholly support the recent peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, particularly Yuriy Andropov's proposals in this area, stressed Jambyn Batmonh. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

In the morning, Horst Sindermann laid a wreath in the mausoleum of the Mongolian revolutionary heroes Sukhe Bator and Choybalsan. During the day, the guest had a meeting with Bat-Ochiryn Altangere, Politburo member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the People's Great Hural.

They discussed questions of further cooperation between the two fraternal countries' parliaments. During the day, Horst Sindermann visited the Lenin Museum in the Mongolian capital and was a guest at a woolen underwear factory which began production at the beginning of the year. At the end of the visit, GDR Ambassador Heinz Bauer gave a reception in honor of the People's Chamber president.

FRG 'NOT PREPARED' TO MAKE COMMUNICATIONS PAYMENTS

LD131829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- As already reported by ADN, talks were held on 9 September between the GDR Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the FRG Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on payment for the additional services of the GDR in mutual post and telecommunications traffic.

In these negotiations, the FRG, as in a number of previous negotiations, was not prepared to conclude an agreement on proper payment for the GDR's additional services. In contradiction of the regulations of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), which also form the basis for the government agreement between the GDR and the FRG, it kept to its existing concept of so-called "special intra-German relations."

The handling of this postal and telecommunications traffic requires a large amount of financial and material expense on the part of the GDR, which is in no way recompensed by the annual flat-rate amount paid by the FRG to date. The GDR, in the interests of its citizens, cannot be expected to subsidize postal and telecommunications traffic with the FRG because the amounts involved are several hundreds of millions of marks.

The proper payment demanded by the GDR represents the normal international charge rates that are used by the GDR, as well as by the FRG with other states.

As a result of worldwide cost increases, these rates have risen considerably.

In the interests of settling this issue harmoniously, the GDR has -- during the talks held to date and in a note from the GDR Government to the FRG Government -- explained its standpoint in detail and has several times called on the FRG side to adopt a constructive attitude.

The GDR attributes great importance to normal postal and telecommunications traffic with the FRG in accordance with agreements, particularly in the interests of the people in the two German states.

However, the GDR cannot be expected to handle this traffic in its previous volume if this results in considerable economic disadvantages for the GDR. The FRG will bear full responsibility for any consequences arising in this event in the handling of mutual postal and telecommunications traffic and for any strains arising in relations between the GDR and FRG.

BRIEFS

GUINEAN TRADE MINISTER -- On Wednesday Claus Gaedt, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, received Dr Mamourou Toure, foreign trade minister of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, for talks within the framework of the second session of the Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, which is taking place in Berlin. The Guinean minister, who heads his country's delegation to the session, appreciated during the talks the GDR's deliveries for the Palace of Nations in Conakry which are being carried out in keeping with time and quality requirements. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

RADIO REPORTS CANADA DEMANDS COMPENSATION FROM USSR

LD132316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Canada is demanding compensation from the Soviet Union for the death of the 10 Canadian citizens who were traveling on the South Korean plane that penetrated the Soviet Union's airspace. This was announced by the foreign minister of the Ottawa government at the session of Parliament.

The Canadian legislature has condemned the Soviet Union for shooting down the South Korean plane and has urged an international agreement that can prevent similar incidents. The United States has also demanded compensation for the lives of the U.S. passengers on the South Korean plane. The Soviet Union has rejected the demand and the Soviet Embassy in Washington has once again affirmed that the Soviet Union accepts neither moral nor financial responsibility for the civilian victims.

MARJAI, VARKONYI CONFER WITH UK'S HOWE

LD131709 Budapest in English to Europe 1600 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] In Budapest, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai conferred with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and discussed bilateral and world economic and financial issues. Mr Howe also met the foreign trade minister, Peter Veress, and surveyed Hungarian-British economic links. Mr Howe arrived in Budapest on an official visit yesterday and opened talks with his Hungarian counterpart Peter Varkonyi this morning.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR PAYS VISIT 21 AUG-11 SEP

LD140102 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- An an invitation extended by the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and president of the Palestinian Peace Council, paid a visit to Hungary from August 21 to September 11.

The Palestine politician held talks with senior officials of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and the National Peace Council. The parties discussed current international issues with special attention to the situation in the Middle East. Abu Mayzar expressed his gratitude for the support and solidarity the Hungarian social and mass organizations have extended to the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

The sides agreed that the improvement of the international situation greatly depends on the elimination of the hotbeds of tension and the prevention of others from developing in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America. They were of the opinion that the United States and Israel are to blame for the critical situation in the Middle East. They stressed that the present situation in Lebanon carries the danger of another new more savage civil war. Israeli forces and the Lebanese Army, supported by imperialist circles continues a savage war against the forces that struggle for an independent Arab Lebanon. Therefore the Hungarian peace and solidarity movement demands urgent and resolute steps to put an end to bloodshed. The Hungarian party stressed that the Hungarian public, its peace and solidarity movement continues to support the struggle of the Palestinian people, led by its sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization. Our opinion is that there is a need for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

The parties support the U.N. resolution accepted by the Geneva International Solidarity Conference, the Arab settlement programme approved at the Fes summit, and the supportive Soviet proposal calling for an international conference to be convened with every party, including the PLO, attending. They condemned separate deals that disregard the rights and interests of the Palestinian people, and hold it important to strengthen the unity of the Arab countries and their concerted action to cross imperialist schemes and prevent U.S. and Israeli efforts of aggression.

Abu Mayzar held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

SARLOS-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS DPRK FOR HOME

LD140053 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and head of a Hungarian party and state delegation which attended the ceremonies held on the 35th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang Tuesday for home.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO DPRK OFFICIALS

LD081856 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, Hungarian prime minister, sent a telegram of congratulations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

The telegram states: The Hungarian people appreciate the considerable results achieved over the past 35 years by the Korean people in the construction of a new society.

We express our solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people and support the efforts made by the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Korean people in the interest of establishing conditions for a peaceful and democratic reunification of their country. We are convinced that our comprehensive cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism serves the interests of our peoples and the socialist community, and contributes to the strengthening of the forces of socialism and social progress and the advancement of the cause of peace and security.

VOLAN BUSES SUSPEND OPERATIONS TO ROMANIA

LD131427 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The buses of the VOLAN Automotive Transportation Trust on the scheduled routes between Hungary and Romania will not operate from Hungary as of 1 October. The services are suspended until further notice. The price of tickets bought in advance will be refunded by VOLAN's branch enterprises.

REPORT ON HORVATH-LED DELEGATION'S AUSTRIA VISIT

LD081936 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna, September 7 (MTI) -- Led by Hungarian Home Affairs Minister Dr Istvan Horvath, a delegation paid an official visit to Austria between Sept. 5 and 7 on the invitation of Austrian Home Affairs Minister Karl Belcha.

The joint declaration of the talks stresses that the bilateral relations of Hungary and Austria are totally in accordance with the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act in spite of the differences in social system.

Discussing the 1979 agreement on cooperation in criminal cases and traffic offences, the ministers expressed satisfaction at its full implementation.

The parties expressed the intention to continue giving mutual assistance in the pursuit of criminals, prevention of crime, and road safety. Although transit car traffic is causing considerable problems in management and control for both countries, difficulties are being overcome with concerted efforts.

On Wednesday Dr Istvan Horvath met Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. The meeting was attended by Karl Belcha and Hungary's Ambassador to Vienna Dr Jeno Rande.

BRIEFS

GDR'S KROLIKOWSKI VISITS -- Jozef Marjai, Council of Ministers deputy, held talks with Werner Krolikowski, GDR SED Politburo member and first deputy of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is in our country for a short rest. Jozsef Marjai and Werner Krolikowski reviewed the economic and commercial cooperation between Hungary and the GDR. They exchanged views about timely issues of international economic problems. Werner Krolikowski was received by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the CC. Karl Heinz Lugenheim, the GDR ambassador in Budapest participated in the discussions. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Aug 83 p 3]

PEACE RESEARCH CONGRESS -- The UN working group responsible for the research program for peace and world transformation is in our country led by Rajni Kothavinak, the director of the Indian Institute for Development Research. The working group met with Hungarian scientists at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences [MTA] headquarters on Saturday and reviewed the results of the UN program so far. The group will participate in the international peace research association's congress which will open on Monday in Gyoer. The delegation was received by Kalman Kulczar, the deputy secretary of the MTA. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Aug 83 p 3]

CYPRIOT COMMUNIST LEADER VISITS -- Matyas Szuros has held talks with a Cypriot Communist leader. The secretary of the party Central Committee discussed interparty relations and the more important issues of the international communist and workers' movement with Mikhalidhis, member of the Politburo of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus and secretary general of the Farmers Union. The Cypriot politician was invited to Hungary by the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Sep 83 LD]

TRYBUNA LUDU ON U.S. ROLE IN KAL INCIDENT

AU131235 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 83 p 6

[Jerzy Kraszewski article: "Questions Which Lead to Only One Answer -- This Incident Was Planned"]

[Text] On 31 August 1983, at 2031 Moscow time in the deep of the night over Kamchatka the siren of an alarm sounded in one of the aircraft defense positions of the Soviet Far East. An unfamiliar, unilluminated aircraft without navigational lights appeared above the Soviet military zone where, among other things, an important strategic base of the nuclear forces of the USSR is situated. Major Vasiliy Kazmin was on duty behind the controls of his interceptor that night and it was he who was the first to receive the orders to turn the intruder away from the route he was taking, in accordance with international rules, and force him to land.

The unknown aircraft did not respond to the signals given, did not reply to radioed requests, and continued its unlit flight over Soviet territory 500 kilometers off its route in the direction of Sakhalin. It was at this point that the next Soviet aircraft flew out signalling to the intruder that he had crossed into Soviet airspace and requesting him to land. There was no reaction and the flight was continued. It was also continued after warning flares had been fired. It was only then that ground control gave the order to stop the flight.

This is the briefest outline we can draw on the basis of the reports and commentaries which were published in Moscow to set the scene for the tragic events that took place on the night of 31 August to 1 September in the Far East. But the circumstances of this scene are important in determining the truth of the matter. We can list them in the following points:

First, neither the air defense leaders on the ground nor the pilots in the air know or could have known that this was a passenger airliner. Soviet pilots could only have approached the intruder to a distance of no less than 2 kilometers; it was night and the plane did not give any signals, let alone report that it had passengers on board.

Second, on 31 August seven U.S. RC-135 spy planes were recorded in this area.

Third, three U.S. military vessels appeared just outside Soviet territorial waters more or less at the same time.

Fourth, between 1745 and 2049 another RC-135, which accompanied the Boeing 747 for a certain time, was conducting military exercises near the Soviet border. Shortly after that the still unknown aircraft crossed into the USSR's airspace.

Fifth, the Soviet defense zone in the Far East has until now more than once been the object of the particular interest of U.S. spy planes.

Soviet commentaries have repeated the following questions in connection with this and have so far failed to receive any serious answers from anyone abroad. Why did a South Korean aircraft fly so far into Soviet airspace and why did it continue this flight for 2 and 1/2 hours? Why did it not leave this airspace after the first warning signals, if it had nothing to hide, and why did it not conform with calls for it to land? Why did it extinguish its lights and fail to answer calls to establish contact? Especially since its communications systems were in order, as evidenced by the fact that at 2110 the Tokyo air control center received the following radio message from the flight deck

of the Boeing: "We have flown over southern Kamchatka without incident. The airplane is following its normal course." Which course is what we should in addition ask.... Why did the airliner fly precisely over strategically important secret military installations? Why did U.S. and Japanese navigational services which controlled this route fail to react, in the knowledge that the Boeing had strayed from it, and to take measures to turn the plane back?

And they were not the only services that were in control of this flight. Over 1,000 U.S. officers and soldiers are stationed on the huge radio monitoring center in the north of Japan's Hokkaido Island. The U.S. are using the modern Cobra system in the Far East, which can be installed in ships, aircraft, and on the ground. Radio conversations can be received and recorded from a distance of several hundred kilometers with the help of this system. The U.S. National Security Agency was capable of keeping track of the airplane from its Washington headquarters. And then there was the RC-135....

Was this huge monitoring, listening, controlling, spy machine bereft that night of all reports? Or did it consciously fail to react because it was waiting to see what would happen?

All this leads observers and commentators here to draw the conclusion that this South Korean passenger -- as it was later proved -- airliner was carrying out spying and reconnaissance tasks, and that it was on a provocative operation which had been planned in advance.

In publishing documentative materials and constantly revealing new facts and details concerning the tragedy, as well as extensively quoting from the objective opinions of foreign experts, the Soviet mass media is also turning people's attention to the political circumstances behind the incident. These circumstances were the talks between the Soviet and the U.S. which were just beginning in Geneva, the continuing preparations for the UN session, the final phase of the Madrid conference, the easing of the minds of the governments of the Far East states after the Soviet declaration that it will not deploy its SS-20 missiles in their vicinity, the greater and greater scope of antiwar movements in Europe and the world, and world opinion's acceptance of recent Soviet disarmament proposals as an act of goodwill and an expression of the USSR's aspirations to reach an agreement. The Soviet Union was in no way out to cause this incident as it was not in its interests to do so because this is not in accordance with its policy principles.

Provoking such an incident was therefore to the advantage of the forces that do not want accord, are striving to achieve military supremacy over the socialist world, and are pushing the world toward a confrontation. "This provocation, PRAVDA wrote," is one of the links in the chain of provocations which are aimed at aggravating the international situation and have been used by the White House for many years. They exploit every occasion to this end, from the U.S. inspired aggression in Lebanon to the 'incident' with the airliner.... History will in time tell us what role the CIA and other U.S. spy centers played in this tragedy...."

'Myth' of 'Soviet Aggression'

LD140823 Warsaw PAP in English 0722 GMT 14 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] "The myth about the 'Soviet aggression' which allegedly threatens the world at large after the incident with one plane whose provocative mission was unmasked by Moscow is designed to weaken the resistance (of Western societies) against the escalation of armaments which pose an unambiguous threat to the existence of billions of people, of our whole planet," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU today.

"The myth is also expected to divert the public attention from the alarming military activity carried out by the U.S. in Central America and from unpleasant questions on what the U.S. soldiers die for in Lebanon. In the domestic politics, it is designed to enhance Reagan's prestige which was badly hurt by the disclosure of facts suggesting that he became the head of state owing to a large extent to documents stolen from the then U.S. president," the daily continued.

"For over centuries U.S. leaders have been obsessed by political system of other nations, the system which provides for recognition of U.S. supremacy in the world," said the daily referring to examples from the U.S. history.

"But today at stake is our whole planet, the increasingly less secure cradle of mankind, which is facing a new round of the arms race.

"In order not only to fly safely, but to live at all, the start should be made from measures building mutual confidence, and along with them mutual understanding, rejection of the idea of crusade and the feeling of superiority," the paper concluded.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY: 'BREAKTHROUGH' IN USSR-PRC TIES

AU121608 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Sep 83 p 5

[Tadeusz Bardzo commentary: "The Beijing Prelude"]

[Text] A group of 10 Soviet students arrived in Beijing at the beginning of September to commence their studies in the PRC and at the same time 10 Chinese students were greeted in Moscow. The first academic exchange between the two countries in 20 years is another measure that testifies to the revival of Soviet-Chinese relations and follows last year's resumption of sports and cultural contacts between the two countries. The thaw in relations between the USSR and China has also brought trade returns that have practically trebled in the space of 1 year from $300 billion to $800 billion.

These are only the first indications of the improvement in bilateral relations which were characterized by hostility and mistrust for over 2 decades. The breakthrough, and this is how we should assess it, followed last year's 12th CPC Congress when China's leaders favored a more balanced contact with the rest of the world, including with the Soviet Union. It was decided, without prejudging the situation, to show more flexibility toward the socialist neighbor.

Soviet-Chinese talks on normalizing bilateral relations, the first round of which took place last year in Beijing while the second was held in Moscow in March 1983, opened up a new stage in contacts between the Soviet Union and China and dialogue has now taken the place of insinuations and accusations. Consultations are a difficult and a long-term process. However, both sides are putting a lot of hope in them. Such was the gist of Yuriy Andropov's and Hu Yaobang's recent statements.

At the moment, Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet vice minister of foreign affairs is on the first visit to Beijing as a guest of the Chinese Government to have taken place in many years. It is generally expected that the talks of Minister Kapitsa, a specialist on Chinese affairs, will allow both sides to concentrate on definite measures aimed at improving international relations during the course of the third round of consultations between the USSR and the PRC, which have been announced for October.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORT ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S GASPAR

AU121639 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the WFTU, paid a 1-day visit to Poland on 8 September during which he met with trade union activists in Warsaw representing various branches of industry and professions. The meeting was hosted by the founding committee of the Federation of Independent and Self-Managing Trade Unions of Construction Workers. It is worth stressing here, a PAP reporter writes, that the suprafactory trade union structures which are emerging are becoming more and more frequent organizers of events and meetings which are important for the political life of the country.

After an opening address by Stanislaw Bara, chairman of the founding committee, the WFTU chairman briefed the Polish trade unionists on the work of the federation. The federation has been steadily aiming for years to reach agreement with the other two international trade union federations on matters which are most important for working people.

Referring to our country's recent history, S. Gaspar said that the Hungarians have been observing events in Poland with concern and anxiety. We in Hungary believe, he said, that working people in Poland have not become disappointed with socialism as a social system but have been angered by the incorrect forms and methods of building this system. We should look for mistakes inside ourselves, not in the principles of socialism. The guest also expressed the conviction that the current mistakes will be regarded as insignificant blunders in the future. After all, he continued, the working class has only been in power for a short time, therefore, it has the right to make mistakes.

S. Gaspar also stressed that there can be no talk of balanced socioeconomic development of a state without powerful and competent trade unions. One of the causes of the 1956 Hungarian tragedy was the lack of a strong and independent representation of the working people. The WFTU chairman stressed that while the trade union movement is being set up, one must always consider the specific nature and historical experience of individual countries and peoples. Speaking about the current position of trade unions in Hungary, S. Gaspar said that their extensive rights nevertheless increase their responsibility for the fate of the community and the country. The trade union movement cannot nurture the principle that nothing concerns it besides wage increases. In Hungary the government and trade unions regularly sit down at a conference table and pool their resources for particular aims.

One of the participants in the meeting said that the scope of trade unions in Poland is partly overshadowed by the powers of the workers self-management bodies. The Hungarian trade union leader reminded him that in Hungary, too, workers councils have been in existence since 1958. This solution, however, did not pass its practical test. We became convinced that problems in factories can be successfully solved by having consultations between the following trio: the party organization, the administration, and the trade union.

Referring to the issue of how to exercise authority, S. Gaspar stressed that in socialism, authority must signify a servile role toward the working people. This stance, which was adopted in Hungary after 1956 and has been steadily maintained, has made it possible to restore confidence and credibility to people's authority.

At the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw, the WFTU chairman met with representatives of the Polish press and with foreign correspondents.

The purpose of my visit, he said, is to gain specific information on the process of normalizing the situation in Poland and on the rebuilding of the trade union movement. Commenting on his meeting with the trade union activists, S. Gaspar said that the establishment of something new always involves troubles and that faith in the correctness of the road one is embarking upon is necessary. I was also taught that desiring a great thing is itself a great thing. S. Gaspar stressed that Hungarian trade unionists are rendering assistance to their comrades in Poland.

Western press representatives asked the WFTU chairman about his stance toward the former Solidarity. S. Gaspar stressed that the letter of Hungarian trade unionists addressed to the Solidarity Congress is still completely valid today. The value of every organization is determined by the results of its activity, he said. One can say that Solidarity's activity was incorrect from the very beginning. Many trade union leaders in West European countries have admitted that Solidarity did not possess the character of a trade union. Solidarity wanted to be a political party at the same time, replacing the administdration and performing the function of a trade union. This is impossible. The trade union movement must have a clean profile and unambiguous nature.

Replying to one of the last questions, S. Gaspar stressed that the federation which he chairs believes that one of the most important goals today is the struggle for peace and international detente.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION DISCUSSED WITH USSR

For a PAP Moscow report, carried in the 8 September edition of TRYBUNA LUDU, on talks Minister of Transportation Janusz Kaminski held with Soviet Minister of Railways Nikolay Konarev in Moscow, see page F 3 of the Eastern Europe section of the 13 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

URBAN ENTERS POLEMIC WITH CATHOLIC WEEKLY

PM131035 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 28 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban: "Reply to Criticism"]

[Text] In his article entitled "What Sort of Country Will This Be?", published in Issue 31 of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY on 31 July 1983, the weekly's chief editor, Mr Jerzy Turowicz, presented an overall criticism of the line currently being followed by the government with regard to issues of internal political and social character. Binding decisions by political and state organs require that all criticism receive an answer. I hereby set out to discharge this duty.

It is a wrong notion of editor Turowicz that, to quote: "The law on special legislative regulations for the period of combating the socioeconomic crisis puts our country in an acutely uncomfortable interim state until the end of 1985, that is, for 900 long days." It is not the Sejm law which is responsible for this transitory state which J. Turowicz calls an acutely uncomfortable one, even though this period will be considerably less uncomfortable than the acute phase of the crisis which we have emerged from! This interim state, from crisis to development, from conflicts and dangers to accord and cooperation, is a regularity independent of anyone's will, including the legislator's. The Sejm has just laid down laws which will make it easier for us to pull the country out of the crisis more effectively during the interim period. These laws promote the political and economic processes that improve both civic and material living conditions in Poland, in keeping with the wishes of the entire society.

The government program is based upon a widely approved and consistently implemented political principle which says that there can be no return to the attitudes and methods of governing the country that existed prior to August 1980, nor to the state of affairs that prevailed before 13 December 1981. On the authorities' initiative the country has now been given protection against a recurrence of the errors of the seventies and the earlier years. This goal is served by the extensive and elaborate reform system, embracing political life, social life, and the economy. To give an example, the dozens of laws that have been passed create an effective barrier against a recurrence of the earlier errors in the governing of the country. They also safeguard against the danger of stagnation and guarantee the participation of our citizens -- and in particular, the working class -- in deciding the affairs of their workplace and their country, in developing and rejuvenating socialism.

All the new laws and all the practical measures that ensued from the spirit of the workers' protest, as expressed during the summer of 1980, against the then prevalent distortions are of a permanent and systemic nature. Jerzy Turowicz either overlooks those laws and measures, or else makes light of them. On the other hand, the steps that take care to ensure that there will be no return to anarchy, to processes aimed at dismantling the state, or to moves toward confrontation which are made by the enemies of socialism -- these steps are, on the whole, of a transitory and conditional nature. They are limited to the essential minimum. But Mr Jerzy Turowicz only perceives these steps and nothing else. He presents the government's policy as if these safety devices were the complete expression of the entire policy line.

In his article published under the title "What Sort of Country Will This Be?" he makes an exaggerated and unjust appraisal of the newly passed laws as being, generally speaking, ones that restrict citizens' freedoms, prolong the martial law regulations, and put considerable restrictions on workers' and academics' self-management bodies. In fact, we left the principle of self-management in industry, higher education, and other fields quite untouched. Laws dealing with the transitory period provide the state with only the potential opportunity to step in in cases where the principle of self-management has been drastically abused. If such occurrences do not materialize, then these legislative mechanisms will not be used at all.

New modifications of the existing laws, which are largely temporary, with only a minority being of a permanent character, are aimed at achieving a state of rational balance between many different values of public life. The government mapped them out taking into account an analysis of both the errors and defects in the method of governing the country which were prevalent prior to August 1980 and the conflicts, the anarchy, and the sources of the state's weakness which existed between August 1980 and 13 December 1981.

Our recent history teaches us that all attempts to right a wrong or to improve relations in a rapid and, even worse, an impetuous way are bound to end in failure. To obtain any permanent improvements we must take gradual measures and must also protect the process of change from the adversaries of socialism who take advantage of the eagerness for reform and improvement to incite people to conflict of a counterrevolutionary nature. The crises and outbursts they provoke result always and everywhere in failure for those enemies of socialism. However, these occurrences delay and weaken the impact of all beneficial modifications. This political philosophy and these historical experiences provide the motivation for the government's legislative measures and impel us to weigh these measures carefully, whereas Jerzy Turowicz presents the caution that follows from experience as stemming from the dishonesty of those in power as people who, in his opinion, declare one thing while practicing something completely different. I definitely reject such libelous statements. At best, they prove the lack of insight behind the evaluations made by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY's chief editor.

The stronger the state, the more successfully self-management bodies and other hallmarks of democratization can develop. Self-managing orgnizations should therefore aim to consolidate the state's strength rather than weaken it, for the sake of their own development as well as that of others. We aim at creating a state which is strong in its reliance on the base of a self-managing and thoroughly democratized governmental system, and we aim at an effective system of self-management which will influence the undertakings of the state. To carry out a gradual fashioning of such relations it is essential that we have a corresponding, time-varying process of balancing out respective powers and competences. To put it in simpler terms, it is better for self-managing institutions to start off with prerogatives which are perhaps more limited but also more real than to have their initially broader formal competences gradually reduced in subsequent practice. We have had cases of this kind before.

It is true that our carefully balanced policy aims at safeguarding for the state the appropriate powers in its relations with self-managing institutions. For the state represents overall interests of superior importance, while the individual self-managing bodies represent interests and arguments which are particular. While the government's current line is that of a programmatic development of self-management, prerogatives belonging to government organs are also designed to protect individual self-management bodies from developing distortions and becoming compromised, as such processes would endanger the development of the self-management system as a whole. There is no paternalistic attitude on the part of the state involved here -- only the need to match the division of competence to the stage we are going through.

The rigors and restrictions of the interim stage do not, then, constitute any stumbling blocks on the road to social peace as Jerzy Turowicz would have it, but, on the contrary, they help the approach of such peace. I will quote a concrete example here. An employee's one-sided intention to change his place of work may (but not must) have to be restricted until the end of 1985, but this will only apply to several percent of the total number of enterprises: Those of particularly crucial economic importance. In such cases employees' terms of notice may be extended by up to 6 months. What purpose will this serve? If over the period of more than 18 months employees of the enterprises in question were not allowed to leave their jobs at all, then on the first day after the lifting of martial law those of them who had intended to do so would all have handed in their notice together and later left their enterprises on the same day. Such instant and extensive loss of manpower might even, in certain cases, result in the paralyzing of some enterprises, such as those that supply the population in staple products. Is it, then, possible to view this temporary regulation exclusively in the light of generalized ideals proclaiming freedom for the human being on the labor market? The authorities, who, after all, carry real responsibility for our economy and for the supply of food and other essentials to the population, have to look for a compromise between respecting the employees' right to decide for themselves and looking after, in practical terms, the same people's good as consumers.

Jerzy Turowicz tries to give us the impression that he is defending human rights and freedoms from the authorities who lie in wait for these values... But it is in fact we, the authorities, who have a wider, deeper, and much more fundamental understanding of human rights, and we who work with the good of the people in mind. If a worker is to be really able to exercise freedom in choosing his work, there must first of all exist the right to work and a chance, open to all, of finding work. No other power apparatus or sociopolitical system gave the working classes [klasy pracujace] the freedom of work, an essential precondition of which is the absence of unemployment. It also provided the workers class [klasa robotnicza], which our authorities represent, and the peasants' children with essential qualifications for finding interesting, varied, and modern work.

Another example of his narrow understanding of the concept of human freedom by the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editor is the passage in which he sets out to prove that the partial and conditional nature of the amnesty announced by the Sejm 21 July this year puts it in conflict with the ideals of liberty. The amnesty was designed so as not to embrace the main instigators of unrest. The right to live in peace is also an important part of human rights!

This extensive and far-reaching act of mercy, the granting of which was boldly accelerated, was carefully designed in such a way as to enable its effects to further social peace and accord, as well as to consolidate the conditions under which a dialogue could be carried out. An amnesty that would without exception embrace all those who are either serving their sentences or being kept under arrest for offenses committed for political motives, and, in addition, one that would be unconditional -- that is, the kind deemed by Mr Turowicz to be more perfect -- would bring results that would stand in direct conflict with many wishes that are shared also by the editor of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. For it would provide opportunities for renewed activity directed against public peace, accord, dialogue, and reforms. It would give a new political lease of life to persons who insists on conducting attacks on our constitutionally guaranteed sociopolitical system. It would offer encouragement to repeat the kind of political actions that were responsible for the fact that the 1980-1981 experiment ended in failure, that the then existing chances for arriving at an accord were annihilated, that the state and the state's sociopolitical system faced a threat to their existence, and that it became necessary to introduce the state of martial law. In particular, an unconditional amnesty would mean that the authorities have given their consent to activities that conflicted with the law and Polish raison d'etat. The result of such a situation would be intensified conflicts instead of social peace and prisons filled with offenders who are politically motivated instead of emptied of them.

Mr Turowicz is profoundly right when he writes that the vast majority of our society recognizes the principles of the Constitution, backs our international alliances and acknowledges the PZPR's leading role. The limitations present in the Amnesty Act serve nothing other than to protect that majority against the destructive doings of a small but active minority that represents diametrically different attitudes and aspirations.

In addition to forming incorrect appraisals of the character, the motives, and the intentions of the recent decisions of our state authorities, Jerzy Turowicz formulates opinions that diverge fundamentally from the government's views. He suggests, for example, that our policy contains the danger of the Polish poeple's "losing their national identity." This danger does not exist at all, neither from the objective viewpoint, or in the public awareness. These alarmist anxieties are negated by the whole course of public affairs, including the visit of John Paul II, the current situation in state-Church relations, and indeed everything which the government does and says.

Listing some political goals that are close to his heart, the author of the article entitled "What Sort of Country Will This Be?" stresses in particular "the continuation of the life of the nation in keeping with the heritage of our 1,000-year history." Our state authorities certainly take into consideration the whole heritage of our 1,000-year history when they set out to plan their course of action. But they draw their inspiration from the progressive currents and learn their lessons from the ills caused by the reactionary currents that were at one point linked with concepts of freedom destructive for our Polish statehood. Our aim, however, is not merely the continuation of that part of our heritage which deserves to be continued. Beset by various pains and hardsips we are carrying out a revolutionary modification of the course of Poland's history: We are building history on the basis of the fundamental principles of socialism. There ought to be no doubt whatsoever about that.

Our government envisages dialogue rather differently from the way the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editor sees it. Mr Jerzy Turowicz assumes that there are two partners here, the authorities in power and society, and that their goals are to a large extent incompatible. These two different forces, supposedly antagonistic today, should certainly conduct a dialogue -- that is, formulate their divergent convictions in their two different voices so that they can in this way reach a compromise.

We believe that our society is heterogeneous, not homogeneous, in its aims and views, and that the authorities are strongly influenced by the opinions of the workers. The dialogue should be conducted within the limits of various social currents, but involve only those that do not negate the principles of the socialist system as set forth in the Constitution. From this dialogue there should evolve (and it is, in fact, evolving and spreading right now) a pansocial accord concerning matters that are of primary importance for the future of our state and our nation. Our state authorities are not and will not be society's adversary. Despite some credibility crises, the system of the socialist state has been, is, and will be, by its very nature, a reflection of social aspirations, but it will not reflect all of them on an equal level. Our state authorities are taking into account all the divergences of views and interests that are typical of Polish society, but they base their activities on the ideological and political guidelines of the PZPR. And the party makes its programmatic theses jointly with the workers class in cooperation with its groups of political allies, the latter including associations of lay catholics. At the present moment the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] constitutes a platform for any broader programmatic coordination of standpoints. Various instruments and institutions serve to consolidate all those links, beginning with the genuine ties between the political and state authorities and society in its different sections, among which priority is accorded to the interests and aspirations of the working class.

Such structuring of both our public life and the relations between the authorities in power and society is a very complex one, but it does mirror the complicated state of affairs in the country and in its public life in conjunction with the model of the system of government that has evolved in the course of history in the socialist states. My views differ greatly from those of Jerzy Turowicz when he says that true dialogue should be one that involves two voices, the authorities in power and society, and that such a dialogue has not been started yet. The dialogue is currently under way, and it is already bearing fruit. Life itself has given part in it not to just two but to many voices. One of these is of course the voice of Jerzy Turowicz. It is a voice that adds nothing to the dialogue's authenticity when, in keeping with the prevalent fashion of the day, he continually tries to lead us to believe that he is speaking on behalf of the whole of society.

The majority of people agree with the government on many issues, and the fact that our actions conform to public opinion arouses the great displeasure of those who write for TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. Examples of such convergence of opinion are the application of compulsory methods in cases concerning social parasites, various forms of combating speculation, or the system of taxation, which brings down excessively high incomes occurring, among others, in the private sector.

The highly critical opinion of our government's policy presented by Mr Jerzy Turowicz is thus partly unfounded and partly based on an altogether different set of basic premises from those that combine to form the program of the Council of Ministers, with the latter working under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PLANNING COMMISSION DISCUSSES 1984 PLAN

LD100246 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 9 Sept -- Preliminary assumptions of the central plan for 1984 were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the presidium of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. The debates were chaired by Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski.

Draft assumptions of the 1984 plan are based on the provisions of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 adopted by the Sejm last April. The 1984 plan aims at presenting ways of the most efficient implementation of tasks assigned in the three-year plan. The tasks are meant to restore economic balance and to ensure the economy the conditions of stable development by generally improving the efficiency of management.

The participants in the meeting stressed that there are possibilities to overfulfill next year the assumptions of the national socio-economic plan. It will be made possible due to the implementation of production tasks in various industrial branches [word indistinct] this year, good grain purchase results, a plentiful crop of fruit and vegetables expected this year (?and) the implementation of tasks in housing.

It is imperative to improve money-market situation, it was stressed at the meeting, by increasing market-oriented production and arresting inflation.

Preliminary assumptions of the plan envisage that regardless of smaller animal production, especially of pig-population, meat ration quotas will not be altered next year.

The assumptions of the central plan for 1984 of some economy sections will be differentiated with variants to be next submitted to the Council of Ministers and the Sejm.

PZPR COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ELECTION REGULATIONS

LD130512 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A session of the Intra-Party Committee of the Central Committee of the party has taken place under the chairmanship of Kazimierz Barcikowski. The draft regulations regarding the election of authorities and delegates of the PZPR have been discussed. After the discussion the commission decided to circulate the draft regulations among consultations within the party. The commission has also discussed the problem of the number and composition of party ranks. It has been stated that the strengthening of the workers' core of the party is most important for the good of the party. The commission has emphasized the particular significance of party work among workers, as well as their increasing role in the forming of the program and policy of the party.

PRON SOCIAL INTERVENTION COMMISSION MEETS

LD130157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The Social Intervention Commission of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has held its inaugural meeting. As its chairman, Zdzislaw Pilecki noted, the commission will not limit itself only to receiving observations and opinions submitted by the public, nor to undertake attempts to answer them at a central level.

Such a narrowing of its field of action might lead to the duplication of other institutions and organizations dealing with these problems. No issue of this kind will be left without a reply. The commission will, however, try through analysis of suggestions and motions it receives and its own visits to the field, to draft concrete solutions that streamline the work of the state administration and that form correct relations between citizen and state. The commission will devote much attention to informing citizens about public matters in a comprehensive and adequate manner to avoid erroneous and incomplete information.

'FAMILY LIFE' PRESENTS WALESA CONTRADICTIONS

LD121444 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Now a feuilleton from Friday's EXPRESS WIECZORNY, entitled: Scene From Family Life.

As usual on Sunday I went to a meeting, my wife to church, and my daughter stayed at home to listen to Radio Free Europe [RFE]. The final words at the meeting were: And so there are grounds for optimism. This sent me home in a good mood, which disappeared as soon as I got through the door. My wife was sitting sobbing on the couch. So was my daughter. The dinner was burned. The washing machine had stopped working. A death in the family, possibly?

No. My wife was sobbing over Walesa, because she heard that Rakowski had humiliated him at the shipyard. The deputy premier is one of the intelligentsia; Walesa is a worker, so he had been done a terrible political wrong by a professional. Is it imaginable, for example, that an educated bishop, at any time or in any place, would enter into an argument with a communist without a university degree? No way. There is no such thing in the world. Added to which, my wife cried, Lech is gagged and cannot speak out at all. The regime has put him in plaster, from ear to ear.

My daughter was wailing because RFE had said that Walesa had humiliated Rakowski. He had spoken and made mincemeat of the deputy premier. The shipyard workforce, all Walesa men, didn't even allow Rakowski to open his mouth. Jeered out, the deputy premier had to escape by a side door, on his last legs. My daughter was very sorry for Rakowski, because the deputy premier reminds her of Gary Cooper in his artistically mature years.

RFE, day by day, told my daughter that Lech Walesa had recently given interviews to: West German television, DIE PRESSE, LE MONDE, IL SABBATO, [word indistinct] NBC, AFP, the American weekly NEWSWEEK, UPI, the American agency ASSOCIATED PRESS, AFP again, UPI again, the British agency REUTERS, the West German agency DPA, several television companies and [word indistinct] agencies and again for REUTERS and again for AFP. My daughter couldn't remember any more. He said there, in turn, that he is against any kind of trial of strength with the authorities and that people should be called, some to go into the underground and others into the streets. He also said that he is a sincere patriot and only a Pole, and that he feels half American. He said that American sanctions should be kept up and even strengthened and that he, as a patriot, wants everyone in Poland to have a good life. He said that Bujak and the whole TKK [Temporary Coordination Committee] are too conciliatory for his taste and that his only thought is concerted talks with the government, a friendly dialogue for the good of socialism, and the Polish-Soviet alliance, which is dear to his heart.

After listening to my daughter, I came to the conclusion that my women were not crying together, but against each other and that their sobs cancelled each other out. So I began a family reconciliation.

You see, Mother, I told my spouse, we have a worker state and one cannot demand freedom of speech and criticism and at the same time say that if a politician is a worker he should be protected from polemics. Anyhow, let's wait until next Sunday. If you come home and say that you have been praying for the wrongs done to Siwak, I will believe that your state is marked by an extraordinary moral sensitivity. Don't cry over Walesa, either, Mother, because he is gagged. Our dear daughter says that he speaks to the whole world practically every day. Whatever he says, even in the bath or in bed, is broadcast by all the Western agencies, television channels, and radio stations and printed in one paper out of three. What Walesa said yesterday can also be heard by Poles every day on RFE, the Voice of America, the BBC, and on French and West German radio. All in all, 36 hours a day of Walesa. Perhaps that isn't as much as necessary, but it's always better than nothing.

In July, Walesa announced that he would proclaim an important program statement, that he would explain how Poland is to be run. What he had to say, he said in the shipyard. It was carried by all the daily papers in Poland that there are. Polish TV broadcast Walesa's speech twice; true, the radio broadcast it only once. One can say, after all that, that Walesa is gagged, but gags are not too good in Poland; they dissolve in the mouth. The regime probably makes them out of cotton candy.

My women, whose sobbing was in conflict, immediately joined forces against me and began to shout that any kind of proficiency in independent thinking was taken away from us at those meetings. One should, after all, put one's brain in deposit somewhere else and not there, in order to withstand the political pressure of the average, basic social cell.

ILLEGAL GROUP MEMBER INTERVIEWED ON TELEVISION

LD111442 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 Sept -- The Polish television broadcast in its main evening newscast tonight a conversation with Grzegorz Cieciura, a 30-year-old Warsaw University physics assistant, who was arrested last August 11 on charges of membership in an illegal association called the Committee of Social Resistance and distributing publications and posters deriding Poland's socio-political system and libelling the highest organs of the Polish People's Republic.

Cieciura's arrest was considered by the Western propaganda an example of repression and persecution of scientific communities by the Polish state authorities. Such a line was presented by the radio station DLF, the Vatican daily OSSERVATORE ROMANO, the British radio BBC, Radio Free Europe and the French news agency AFP. Attempts were made to use participants in the congress of mathematicians, which was held in Warsaw last August, for this new anti-Polish campaign. But the mathematicians showed faint interest in the case.

Grzegorz Cieciura, against whom legal proceedings are under way for his illegal activity after last July 22 -- which does not come under the Amnesty Act, informed about his work in an illegal printing shop.

Asked by a TV reporter about the aim of his television appearance, Cieciura said that the aim was to make the people in the underground consider the fact that amnesty is offering them the opportunity to come out safe.

WARSAW REPORTS 250 PEOPLE HAVE REQUESTED AMNESTY

LD101057 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Two hundred and fifty people have come out of hiding so far, availing themselves of the Amnesty Law. The following persons have reported recently to prosecution organs:

In Katowice five women, employees of the Chwalowice hard coal mine who were members of the former NSZZ Solidarity and taking part in the underground structures, distributed antistate leaflets and organized the collection of funds for illegal activities; in Lodz, two men, employees of local industrial enterprises, who, at the request of people active in the underground, distributed illegal publications; and in Rzeszow, three employees of the state aviations works in Mielec, members of the former NSZZ Solidarity.

Other individuals who conducted activities contrary to the law have recently also come out of hiding in Lublin, Plock, Tarnow, Warsaw, Wrocław, and other towns.

After meeting the formalities required by the regulations, they were all released.

Also, more people who want to abandon their hitherto illegal activities and return to Poland are reporting, within the framework of the amnesty to Polish establishments abroad.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST COMES OUT OF HIDING

AU091327 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Sep 83 p 5

[PAP report: "A Solidarity Activist Has Revealed Himself in Wroclaw"]

[Text] Taking advantage of the Amnesty Law, Jerzy Kopec, an employee of the Cuprum copper research and design plant, has reported to the prosecutor's office in Wroclaw. He made a statement on his activity in illegal Solidarity structures, saying among other things, that he acted as a go-between the so-called factory committee inside Cuprum, which was acting conspiratorially, and the regional strike committee. He maintained contact between the two through many people using an agreed password. He addressed reports to Frasyniuk, Bednarz, and Pinior, who were still free at the time.

Jerzy Kopec said that one of the reasons he decided to turn himself in was the fact that many people are reporting to the investigating bodies, about which the press reports almost every day.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT TIRGU MURES RALLY 13 SEP

AU131045 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0840 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13 September mass rally in Tirgu Mures occasioned by his working visit to Mures County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to convey to you and to all the inhabitants of Tirgu Mures Municipality and Mures County revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!"] We have come to Mures County on a working visit. Yesterday and today I visited many industrial enterprises, agricultural units, and a livestock research institute, as well as a medical establishment. I will not now speak about what I saw at each of the enterprises I visited, more so that since I was positively impressed with the activities and results of the working people employed there. Generally speaking, our impressions of the work carried out by the working people of Mures County in all areas are good. I noted with great satisfaction that the workers, technicians, and engineers in all industrial units have obtained good results and are intensively endeavoring to best fulfill the plan. In point of fact, all working people in Tirgu Murea and in Mures County have fulfilled the industrial production plan for the first 8 months of this year and have even exceeded it considerably. That shows that indeed, all working people, regardless of nationality, are determined to achieve the best possible results, to come to the end of 1983 with important successes, and to take one of the best places in the socialist competition among all counties. I wish you the best possible results. [applause, cheers]

For all these results I want to convey to all working people warmest congratulations and wishes for ever greater successes in the future. [applause] I also noted good results in agriculture. The wheat, corn, and other crops obtained and the development of the livestock sector demonstrate that Mures County, too, has been resolutely working to implement the program on agricultural development and to actively participate in effecting the new agrarian revolution. Indeed, despite the rather difficult climatic conditions we had this year, Mures County, too, obtained good results, even better than in previous years, thus demonstrating that the peasants and all other working people employed in agriculture can achieve better crops than in the past and make our socialist agriculture -- in Mures as well as throughout the country -- play an increasingly important role for the general development of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride"] For these results, I want to convey to the peasantry and to all working people in agriculture warm congratulations and wishes for ever richer and larger crops. [applause, cheers]

In general, our industry showed good results in these 8 months. It fulfilled the plan provisions and exceeded them by about 10 billion lei. We also have good results in agriculture, despite the rather unfavorable weather this year. We also have good results in the areas of science, education, culture, and all other areas. We can state that this year Romania's economy and all sectors of activity will come to the end of the year with noteworthy results by implementing the provisions of the plan for this year, the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference, and building a sound foundation for optimally fulfilling the current 5-year plan, which will ensure Romania's transition to a higher stage of development and will continuously raise the well-being of our entire nation. [applause, cheers] For all these results, from this great rally in Tirgu Mures, I want to convey to all working people and to all our people congratulations for their achievements to date, and wishes for ever new successes in raising our socialist fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, during my visit I noted some failings, too, along with the good results. However, I discussed those with each collective of working people, so I will not speak about them now. I am convinced that both the county committee, the town committees, the party organizations, the working people's councils, and all working people's collectives will resolutely strive to eliminate shortcomings and improve all activities. My refraining from criticizing should be seen as a credit given all the working people to work so as to demonstrate that such failings are only temporary and that they can work better and obtain better results in all areas. [applause cheers]

I was very pleased to see the efforts made to build housing, to embellish the towns, to provide increasingly better housing and living conditions, and to develop education and medical facilities -- such as the large hospital I visited today, one of the largest in the country, whose results, I hope, will also be among the best. [applause] The results attained in Tirgu Mures and in Mures County, as the results attained in all our counties, clearly show the correctness of our party's policy of distributing the production forces throughout the country and in each county, based on the fact that only by intensively developing industry, agriculture, science, education, and culture in all parts of the country, and only by permitting our people to manifest their creative capabilities, and permitting each citizen to show his working and creative talent as sons of a free nation, masters of their destinies and building their socialist and communist future in complete freedom, can we ensure our well-being happiness, independence, and sovereignty. [applause, cheers] At the same time, I want to mention, at this great mass rally, too, the fact that everything that is achieved in this county and throughout our fatherland is the result of the united labor of all working people, regardless of nationality. Mures is inhabited by both Romanians and Hungarians, Germans, and people of other nationalities. Together they are working as one to ensure the fulfillment of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and progress toward communism. We can state with justified pride that our party's nationality policy of complete equality for all the fatherland's citizens has become a reality. We wish that this kind of equality were at least as genuine in all other countries as it is in Romania. [applause]

We must [sentence left unfinished]

Dear comrades and friends, while discussing what we have achieved we must also consider what remains to be done to improve our results even more and to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and of the party national conference in all areas. This year we have discussed this topic repeatedly. However, I will now cite some of its elements. To begin with, we must do everything possible to fulfill the energy program, to reduce energy consumption, and thus to create conditions for becoming independent in this respect. We must more boldly develop our raw material resources and agriculture -- one of the basic branches of our national economy. We must resolutely work to increase labor productivity by implementing measures to organize production appropriately, and to organize and automate production processes. We must make more consistent efforts to improve quality and to raise the technical level of all products. We must endeavor to reduce material consumption in all areas and to recover and reutilize them, and we must continuously increase economic efficiency. Those are decisive objectives, for which we must pool together all efforts and for which consistent work must be carried out at each unit and on each job, in order to ensure the better fulfillment of the program, which envisages a higher stage of development and a new quality of work and life in all areas. We have available everything that is required for that. In particular, we have a wonderful and experienced workers class; we have engineers, technicians, and scientists; we have a wonderful peasantry; we have a people that have shown that since they took their destiny into their own hands they have been able to work better and develop their country to a degree that could not even have been imagined under the bourgeois-land owners' system.

This is precisely the basis on which we can plan even more resolute progress and on which we can demonstrate that socialism alone can provide a people with conditions for free assertion, well-being, and happiness. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades, at the same time, we must also carry out consistent activities [sentence left unfinished] Now, on the eve of the new school year I want once again to stress that we must continuously raise the level of professional training, qualifications, and general culture of our workers, peasants, and all working people. It must be clearly understood that the builders of socialism in our country must continuously improve their professinal, technical, and scientific knowledge in order to fulfill our general development program. At the same time, we must carry out consistent political-educational activities to shape the revolutionary consciousness of the new man. In Tirgu Mures and in your entire county you have many cultural establishments and all other requirements. We must capitalize on these conditions in order to carry out intensive political-educational work. We must give attention to revolutionary ideas proceeding from the materialist-dialectical concept of the world and life, and must cultivate firm convictions and a revolutionary spirit in the consciousness of each builder of socialism, so that he can struggle to develop the country and struggle for socialism, peace, and international cooperation. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!"]

Dear comrades and friends, while centering our attention on the development of our fatherland we do not for a moment forget the difficult international conditions and the need to do everything possible to achieve a policy of peace and cooperation with all the nations. In this spirit our party and state are carrying out intensive international activities and are focusing their efforts on developing relations with all the socialist countries -- beginning with our neighbors -- with developing countries and with developed capitalist countries, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Our international relations are resolutely based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, and observance of each nation's right to a free development, in keeping with its wishes, without any foreign interference. [applause, cheers]

We give special attention to problems in Europe. We hail with great satisfaction the conclusion of the Madrid conference and the final document adopted by consensus, as well as the decision to convene a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe at the beginning of the coming year. We are willing to do everything possible to develop relations of confidence and cooperation among all the European nations, to ensure respect for each European nation, and to build a Europe free of nuclear weapons, a united Europe of free and independent people. [applause, cheers]

We are striving to halt the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and to withdraw and destroy the existing ones. We are firmly convinced that the European peoples must make every possible effort to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. We must ensure that the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States will bring about specific agreements in this respect. We are firmly convinced and we are determined to do our utmost to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles on our continent. That is in keeping with the interests of each nation and with the interests of peace for each European people and each people in the world. It is true, comrades. [applause]

Preventing the deployment of these missiles and cutting back on the existing ones and destroying them must undoubtedly be achieved in conditions of a balance between the forces involved in Europe. However, such a balance between the two sides must be achieved not with new missiles and maneuvers, but by cutting down on the existing ones to the lowest possible level. There is no doubt that the missiles of other European countries must also be taken into account. In general, we resolutely speak out for a general nuclear disarmament, which should extend to all nuclear powers. Along this line, we believe that calculations should include all means of mass destruction and all means of transportation for nuclear weapons. However, the essential thing is that the biggest nuclear powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States of America -- should begin cutting down on their missiles and refrain from deploying additional ones. It must become clear that nuclear arms sow death and human destruction everywhere in whatever hands they may be. And we must eliminate all nuclear arms. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-peace!"]

We must understand that the development of new weapons and the stockpiling of arms increases the danger of war and of human annihilation; it increases the threat to man on our planet. As I said at a meeting last spring, we must not wait until nuclear arms are put into use, because then it will be too late. We must not forget that at any moment irresponsible people may push the button launching nuclear weapons, or that an accident may unleash the nuclear destruction of the world. Therefore, the problem of destroying nuclear weapons is vital, and we must do everything possible to achieve it. [applause, cheers]

We attach great importance to the peace movements in Europe. We believe that the vast peace movements in all European countries demonstrate that the nations realize that they must never, under any circumstance, allow the deployment of new missiles in Europe. We Romanians must also become more resolutely involved this year in the struggle for peace, together with all the European peoples. We must strongly urge all the European states and the two big nuclear powers to come to an agreement and to put an end to the policy of nuclear armaments and of developing new nuclear missiles. From this great mass rally I want to once again mention that the states, governments, and politicians who allow missiles to be deployed on their territory assume a great responsibility toward their own people and toward all nations. They must stop endangering the life and existence of their peoples, of all Europe, and of all mankind. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, at the same time Romania is resolutely endeavoring to solve all interstate problems solely through negotiations. We believe that existing conflicts must be settled and that military means must no longer be used to settle interstate disputes. We believe that negotiations are the only way. However lengthy the negotiations, they are the only way of solving problems and of ensuring peace and cooperation. It is in this spirit that we think all problems should be resolved: in the Middle East, in Africa, and on other continents.

We are firmly determined to work together with all the developing countries to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order, so as to permit countries lagging behind as a consequence of colonialist and imperialist domination to develop more rapidly. Generally speaking, we believe that we must strengthen the solidarity of all forces and peoples who want peace, independence, and a better and more just world. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I want to conclude by once again emphasizing the particularly good impressions we gained during our visit, and especially during our meetings with working people, regardless of nationality: men, women, young people, and children. At all our meetings and everywhere we noted with great satisfaction people's enthusiasm for and determination to implement the decisions of the congress and of the national conference concerning our fatherland's development.

Everywhere, however, and at each meeting, the word peace was forcefully heard. That shows that all our people resolutely support our policy of peace and independence, and that they are determined to make the greatest possible contribution to achieving the people's supreme right to peace and a free life. [applause, cheers]

I am firmly convinced that you will end this year with good results and, I repeat, that Mures County will become even more deeply involved in the intercounty socialist competition in order to take one of the first places, and if possible, even the first place. I would be very pleased at that. [applause, chants]

I wholeheartedly wish you great successes in your work, good health, and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

Visit to Cluj County

AU131838 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1820 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1983 -- On September 13, in the second day of their working visit to the Mures County (the middle of Transylvania), RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and other members of the party and state leadership continued the dialogue with people living in that part of the country, working people of Romanian, Magyar, German and other nationality.

In the afternoon the visit continued to the Cluj County, to further industrial units, among them the metallurgical combine of Cimpia Turzii, the "Electroceramica" enterprise of Turda and the state agricultural enterprise of the Mihai Viteazu Commune.

In the evening President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the party and state leadership arrived in the Cluj-Napoca Municipality.

The Romanian head of state's visit to the Cluj County continues.

USSR STATEMENTS ON KAL INCIDENT 'CONTRADICTORY'

AU131451 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 83 p 15

[Commentary by Slobodan Pavlovic under the rubric "The World This Week" and headlined "Who Is Shooting Over There"]

[Text] The incident with the South Korean KAL 007 airliner has come as the latest contribution to and even -- it can be said -- as a continuation of a series of continued coincidences which started more than 2 decades ago with Powers' U-2 spy plane (which torpedoed the Kennedy-Khrushchev summit meeting) and, through Czechoslovakia of 1968 and Afghanistan of 1979, has extended, continued, and maintained itself, as we can see, to this very day.

As a matter of fact, it is in cycles which are not evenly distributed in time, but which are constant and now already very clearly and easily recognizable that periodical disruptions occur in the relations between the blocs, usually in the periods when it is felt that some kind of warmer winds are blowing over their icy and confronted summits. As we recall, this is how it was in the past, this is how it was also on the recent day of 1 September when the missiles fired by the Sukhoy-15 plane, piloted by Major Vasiliy Kuzmin, not only stopped the flight and the life of 269 innocent people but simultaneously also injected political adrenaline to all advocates of the thesis -- both in the West and East -- that it is impossible to negotiate with the other side, that the other side cannot be believed, and that, because of all this, it is much more advisable to produce even longer range and more destructive bombs and missiles than to grow olive branches.

Detente That Has Been Hit

Thus, this Boeing of broken wings has cast its shadow across all the meridians of this earth of ours (much more quickly in fact than this plane could have flown around it), darkening the prospects and destroying the bridges which have been previously built and repaired for years in Geneva, Vienna, the United Nations, and at the Madrid CSCE meeting. It was not only a fatally hit passenger airplane that was lost within a few minutes in the cold waters of the Sea of Japan, but also the detente, so greatly desired and talked about and needed on all sides which, in that night of warning and dangerous and hasty decisions, failed yet another of its big tests.

The fact is that detente demonstrated its shortcoming as a process which is not universal, comprehensive, and most widely present everywhere -- something on which the world majority which tolerates no "protective umbrella" of big powers and their blocs over its head, insists that it should be and struggles for -- but, on the contrary, proved itself as an exclusive operating ground of the most powerful ones, a ground on which the most powerful ones are measuring each other and even directly confronting each other and, of course, doing that usually over the backs and at the expense of the smaller and weaker ones, those who directly or indirectly depend on them.

The damage suffered by the countries directly involved in this and by the world in general as a result of those missiles fired on 1 September in that extremely sensitive Sakhalin airspace, as it is called, is enormous and hardly replaceable. However, this unnecessary act on its own would have been less grave and bitter if it were not subsequently followed by a series of incomplete and contradictory official announcements (it started with a denial of any kind of shooting and with a story about an unidentified aircraft which was merely accompanied to the Japanese airspace) which were abandoned only after the lapse of one week with an official government admission

that missiles were fired at that South Korean Boeing 747 on command from the ground but that they were fired because in the meantime, in those dramatic 150 minutes, all attempts to force the intruder to land had failed and because, after all, this was completely in accord with the Soviet laws as regards any hostile intelligence missions of this kind.

Right and Custom

The Chicago Convention on International Air Traffic (ratified in 1945 and accepted and signed by the USSR in 1970) which is often mentioned in these days and in this connection, really does speak about the inviolable right and sovereignty of all countries over their territories but, on the other hand, it does not give a completely free hand to any country whose territory has been violated, in an encounter with a possible violator which disregards the warning signs and the demands to make a forced landing.

As a matter of fact, the customary right in such cases is to accompany the violating aircraft and to expel it from one's own airspace and this action is then followed by the accompanying demarches and other official protests involving all those propaganda points that can be scored. In the past 38 years, there have been only four exceptions from this customary practice (in 1955, the Bulgarians shot down a passenger airplane of the Israeli El Al company and there were 55 victims; in 1975, Israel shot down over the Sinai a Libyan passenger airplane with 108 passengers and crew members aboard; and the Soviet Union has shot down two South Korean passenger airplanes, one at Murmansk in 1978 and one now near Sakhalin; in the former only two passengers died) but the question is, and really a big question at that, what this black list would look like if, during that period, the 153 signatory countries of the Chicago convention failed to show in hundreds of similar cases a greater tolerance and farsightedness than was the case in the event over Sakhalin on 1 September.

Thus, it is over the remnants of a flight cut short that a dilemma will be left hanging to which it will be difficult to ever find the right and complete answer: Why, in those 2 and 1/2 hours, did neither of the two sides (Moscow through Tokyo and Washington if it was not possible in any other way) inform the crew of the South Korean airplane that it was flying on such a wrong and dangerous course? Or: Which were all those forces whom it suited to have that flight terminated tragically both for its passengers and for the process of international relaxation of tension and agreement which had come within reach of new impulses and acceleration?

SPILJAK TOASTS BOTSWANA PRESIDENT IN BELGRADE

LD131015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 12 Sep 83

["Mika Spiljak's Toast at Dinner for Botswana President Dr Quett Masire" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- Turning to the guest from Botswana Mika Spiljak said, among other things:

"The pleasure over your visit is all the greater because this is our first meeting at this high level.

"For us your visit means that the friendly Republic of Botswana wishes for more meaningful relations and more successful cooperation, as indeed we do. Yugoslavia follows with attention and understanding your efforts to speed up economic and general progress in your country. We proceed from the same conviction that it is the right of every country to freely and independently decide about the path of its political, social, and economic development. Yugoslavia and Botswana have each opted for directions that are essentially a part of their national independence.

"In addition to respecting our reciprocal differences we have so far encountered many points of contact, especially on the economic plane. In this respect our possibilities and requirements can complement each other even more. As developing countries Yugoslavia and Botswana must pursue such cooperation. It is a part of our joint strategy and the road along which we will more successfully confront the difficulties in our development. This is why we attach great importance to the development of comprehensive and mutually useful cooperation with your country on a long-term basis.

"I am sure that our future efforts will be devoted to this objective. We are obliged to do this by the aims of the policy of nonalignment and by our resolve, with other non-aligned countries, to contribute to their implementation.

"Your country's consistent opposition to the policy of neocolonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in the south of Africa is in the service of the objectives of nonalignment. We highly value your contribution to the struggle of the African peoples for full political and economic emancipation. In this, Mr President, you can always count on our wholehearted support.

"Africa today is an area of pressure and interference of all kinds; besides, all unfavorable economic developments converge there. All this complicates the action capability of the OAU, which is the precondition for Africa's ability to attain its aspirations because efforts to overcome the difficult vestiges of the colonial past and accelerate its economic and social development are at stake. At the same time, what is at stake is a united resistance of African countries, and indeed of the whole international community, to the anachronism of the present-day world-colonial, racist and aggressive policy of South Africa.

"Namibia's independence is still conditioned and hampered. Yugoslavia's efforts have always been to the advantage of bringing about Namibian independence on the basis of the UN plan. Hence our support for SWAPO, for your country, and for other frontline states because this is the struggle against a policy that threatens the inalienable rights of the peoples in the south of Africa and their independence and free development and thus also peace and security further afield in the world.

"Many dangers today threaten the aspirations of the people toward progress in peace and security. All areas of international relations are under the burden of a world political and economic crisis. Force is being increasingly used and a policy of pressure and interference is being pursued. The bloc arms race is unfolding unabated. Development problems, especially those affecting the least developed ones, are being resolved slowly or not at all.

"The only safe way out is in deeper radical democratic changes in international relations. This is the alternative offered by the policy and movement of nonalignment. The principles upon which they are based contain the solutions for accumulated international problems. This is why more than ever before our activities as nonaligned and developing countries must be moved by the conviction that the establishment of new and more equitable political and economic relations is the imperative of our time. Joint actions by nonaligned countries, in keeping with the UN Charter and principles of our policy, can make a great contribution to the peaceful solution of the problems and focal points of crises in the world. At the same time, consolidation of reciprocal economic cooperation by relying on our own efforts is an important factor in the struggle for a new economic system.

"I believe that Yugoslavia and Botswana will make the greatest possible efforts in the service of these objectives.

Nonaligned countries are committed to do so by virtue of the decisions of the Seventh Summit and our joint platform with other developing countries at the Sixth UNCTAD. The 38th session of the UN General Assembly at the end of September in New York will provide an opportunity for us to confirm before the world the unity and action capability of our movement in the quest for lasting and comprehensive peace, agreement, cooperation on an equal footing, and general progress in the world.

"Mr President, I believe that your visit to Yugoslavia will provide a powerful stimulus for all the aspirations which are close to us and identical on the bilateral and international plane."

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT OFFICIAL ON GLOBAL ISSUES

LD131526 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 13 Sep 83

Belgrade, Sep 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia assesses that the international situation and, particularly, the relations between the superpowers, are constantly deteriorating. Speaking at a joint session of two Assembly of Yugoslavia committees, senior official at the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Mirko Ostojic nevertheless pointed to some positive endeavors for relaxing tension.

In his view the successful conclusion of the Madrid CSCE meeting was one of the major efforts to this end. He added that Yugoslavia's participation in the group of nonaligned and neutral countries at the meeting had been noted.

Speaking of disarmament negotiations, Ostojic said that Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's proposal contains "new qualities and substantial elements such as the reduction of nuclear arsenals by destroying missiles".

Ostojic informed the members of the foreign affairs and foreign economic relations committees about the Middle East situation, especially in Lebanon and the conflicts within the Palestine Liberation Organization. He said the Geneva conference on the question of Palestine had "marked a success that almost no one had expected".

Ostojic also spoke about Balkan cooperation and the proposal on creating a non-nuclear zone in the region. The proposal has again become topical and is being considered, he said.

The recent visit to Yugoslavia by Federal Republic of Germany President Karl Carstens was assessed by Ostojic as a significant contribution to the further improvement of relations between the two countries.

ZARKOVIC LEAVES BEIJING, TO STOP IN NOVOSIBIRSK

LD131446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic left Beijing today, Tuesday. Zarkovic was in Beijing on a two-day working visit. On returning to Yugoslavia Zarkovic will stop-over in Novosibirsk in the Asian part of the Soviet Union.

At the Beijing airport Zarkovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off by Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY LEADER MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR

AU131924 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Ilija Djukic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, today received the PRC ambassador, Peng Guangwei, for a protocol visit. The ambassador is paying a 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. On this occasion opinions were exchanged in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere on the present cooperation between our country, especially the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the PRC. It was evaluated that positive results had been attained until now especially in economic cooperation, and that real possibilities and mutual interests exist for the further expansion and progress of this cooperation.

Ambassador Peng Guangwei was also received in separate visits by Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council; Sefcet Mustafa, president of the Kosovo Economic Chamber; and Redzaj Suroi, director of RILINDJA in Pristina.

SAWPY-BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY TALKS END

LD131546 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 13 (TANJUG) -- Mutual interest and willingness to further develop and promote relations between the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SSRNJ) and the Socialist Party of Belgium (French-speaking wing) exist, it was pointed out during talks between the two delegations in Belgrade, today, Tuesday. The talks, between the two delegations headed by the respective parties' secretaries, Nenad Bucin and Roger Gailles, were open, and related to social, political, and economic topics in their countries, and the activities of the two parties on the internal and international level. The talks were conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship.

The Belgian Socialist Party (French-speaking wing) delegation is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency.

FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION EXPLAINED BY OFFICIALS

AU131932 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] By 10 August, Yugoslavia paid off all debts whose payments were delayed this year and last year, including the interest. For the debts of one bank alone, $197 million was provided according to the law on payments in convertible foreign exchange, and the National Bank of Yugoslavia allocated $36 million from its foreign exchange reserves to meet the obligations of the banks in two republics and a province. However, $900 million more has to be repaid by the end of the year on account of the fixed and guaranteed obligations. This was stated by Radovan Makic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, in a 3-hour conversation with delegates of the Committee for Foreign Policy and the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries in the SFRY Assembly. Olivija Rusovac reports:

A balanced deficit in foreign payments [uravnotezeni platni deficit] is the basic condition for recovering the respect of our country among the financial circles in the world and the chances for obtaining loans next year, Radovan Makic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia said.

With a considerable increase in exports, there are chances that the balance of payments deficit will stay within the planned $300 million, particularly since this deficit was reduced to $168 million in all by 10 August. Let us recall that the deficit was nine times that amount at the same time last year.

The foreign exchange inflow seems to fluctuate between hot and cold. Although the period within which foreign exchange must be brought to the country is 90 days, $900 million earned with exports of goods has not yet been paid. According to Governor Makic, it should therefore be investigated whether somebody does not keep to the regulations or something else is at stake. Better results have been generated by the regulation limiting citizens in taking foreign exchange out of the country. The outflow last year was $1.8 billion, and this year it is only half that amount.

According to Joze Florijancic, federal secretary for finance, the Federal Executive Council this coming Thursday will simplify the procedure for utilizing commodity credits amounting to $650 million. The interest of economic organizations displayed so far concerns less than one-sixth of the possibilities, and this is a serious warning when one knows that the textile and timber industries, and the producers of tobacco, electrical engineering, and shipbuilding are exporting less than last year. We have counted on obtaining $1.4 billion to refinance the principal of our debt, but at present this amount cannot exceed $1 billion because it has been established that our banks reported higher debts than registered by foreign banks.

Radovan Makiv expressed his amazement that the banks do not have their data in order. We can imagine how amazed people are abroad.

One portion of the IMF loan, which totals $219 million, will be available only after the success of the implementation of the planned economic policy is checked. Since this implementation is characterized by considerable deviations, primarily in spending, Joze Florijancic informed the delegates that the Federal Executive Council will propose a regulation imposing a 20-percent increase ceiling on spending, including personal incomes, as compared with this year. The IMF also criticizes the tremendous increase of uncovered claims in the economy. It is expected that as of 1 January, work organizations will first have to pay their debts before they are able to pay personal incomes.

The delegates asked several questions. We select one by Jovan Bogicevic. He asked: Did crude oil and wheat have to be exported, since we normally import them? Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, replied that crude oil, oil products, fertilizers, wheat, flour, and edible oil at a value of $280 million had been exported because of the exceptionally grave state of foreign exchange reserves and the obligations to pay off debts. Bojanic said that the Federal Executive Council had decided to approve these exports exceptionally and only once.

FURTHER REPORTS ON 'JEDINSTVO-83' EXERCISES

Spiljak, Other Leaders Attend

LD131031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0831 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Stip, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; Stane Dolanc, federal secretary of internal affairs; and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of tactical exercise which began in the

Socialist Republic of Macedonia today. It is being attended also by the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and of autonomous socialist provinces, by presidents of the Central Committees of the republican Leagues of Communists and of the provincial committees of the Leagues of Communists, representatives of the socio-political organizations in the federal and in the Socialist Republic of Madedonia and by the president of the committee of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

This morning the guests watched the exercise which showed the combat and resistance organization in Sveti Nikole, a locality within the "front requirement." Subsequently they watched the attack which the armored and mechanized forces of the Yugoslav People's Army carried out with air support. In the afternoon they will watch operations of members of territorial defense units.

The exercise is being observed also by foreign military representatives.

Military Activities Begin

LD131158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Sveti Nikole, Sept 13 (TANJUG) -- This morning at 08:00 in the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the combined tactical exercises "Jedinstvo-83" (Unity 83) were started. The exercises comprise members of the Yugoslav People's Army and those of territorial defences.

An air raid on the town of Sveti Nikole, Macedonia's northeast, opened the exercises. Local people, who, under the exercise schedule, are close to the frontline, showed readiness to defend their town and organize life under wartime conditions.

The basic aim of the exercises is the verifying and perfecting of the whole system for the defence of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia. All the segments of the unified Yugoslav system of total national defense are joining the Army and territorial defence units in the exercises.

This morning Yugoslavia's top-ranking state and party leaders watched the "Unity 83" exercises which demonstrated the organization of the struggle and resistance in the town of Sveti Nikole. Then they saw an attack carried out by armoured units with air-force support. In the afternoon they will watch members of the territorial defence units in action.

Also present at the exercises are foreign military representatives, as Yugoslavia had earlier notified the Helsinki Declaration signatories about the exercises.

Operations Described

LD140045 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Vladimir Bilic and Zlatko Kuretic report on operations today at the "Jedinstvo-83" exercise.

[Begin recording] [sound of sirens announcing air attack] It is 0815. Sveti Nikole a small town in Macedonia, has been attacked by an enemy air force.

The inhabitants had been warned and the majority were in air raid shelters. There was fire and smoke in the town as a result of explosions but everyone is working in an organized way. People are being rescued from the ruins, fires are being put out, and first aid is given to the wounded. Civil protection people are operating without respite. Territorial defense units, youth volunteers, and militia units continually pass through but there is no panic anywhere. The people are doing what they are supposed to do. [sound of gunfire in the distance] The population of Sveti Nikole proved today that [words indistinct sounds of further explosions] the town has been successfully defended.

At the bottom of (Divjak) Hill there are soldiers at regular intervals in broken trenches, equipped with automatic rifles, and higher up there are well-disguised antitank guns. We see them with difficulty -- they are well disguised with protective netting. Any conversation is toned down to whisper. Attack by armored and mechanized forces is expected. And indeed, we hear the rumble of powerful tank engines and the ominous clang of caterpillar tracks.

Enemy tanks and armored personnel carriers are arriving along the mild slope between the two hills. Antitank crews are sizing up and taking the range of their targets. The men in the trenches are lifting their antitank weapons, their Zolja and Osa hand-launchers capable of destroying or seriously damaging these tanks. From the slope nearby, Bov-1 antiarmor combat vehicles are approaching carefully. In a few seconds all hell breaks loose. [sound of a series of explosions] antitank artillery is noisier than anything else but the tanks are returning the fire strongly. [words indistinct]

Tanks in the distance have been hit, but with strong air support the aggressor broke through the defense line. However, the commander of the defense unit has achieved his objective. He stopped the attacking units until the arrival of fresh troops who, a few kilometers further away, halted the badly shaken enemy forces. At the same time he managed to fully consolidate his combat positions which he will now be able to hold on to despite strong artillery fire.

After a little while everything is silent again. (?Fighting) has ended. Members of our Armed Forces have once again demonstrated their high-level capability and readiness successfully to carry out any task. [end recording]

ADMIRAL MAMULA SENDS MESSAGE ON NAVY DAY

LD100503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0655 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has sent the sailors, officers, and civilians on duty in the Navy the following message of congratulations on the occasion of Navy Day:

"The Navy of the Yugoslav People's Army, created during our revolution under Tito's leadership from among fighters with deep patriotic awareness who were deeply devoted to the goals of the Yugoslav Communist Party, has grown in the post-war period into a modern, technically equipped branch of our Armed Forces with a cadre of high moral, political, and professional quality. Together with the other branches of the Yugoslav People's Army, territorial defense and all other components of all-people's defense, it represents a sure protector of freedom, independence, and peace on our sea border.

"The results which you have achieved in your past work should encourage you to raise the qualitative level of the combat readiness of your units, commands, and establishments. I am convinced that you are firmly determined and active in the realization of the LCY's policy of unwaveringly continuing along Tito's path of the socialist self-managing development of our country.

"As until now, continue to be vigilant guardians of nations' and nationalities' brotherhood and unity and continue to promote them and to strengthen our Army's links with the people, because they were the guarantee of all our past victories and are the prerequisite for the further prosperity of our community and efficient functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

"The present situation in the world demands from you maximum effort during training and combat preparation, a high level of vigilance and discipline, and a responsible approach to the performance of your tasks. Within the framework of the general effort of all our society's progressive forces to overcome the existing economic difficulties, you too must, in your specific conditions, make the maximum effort and strive for the most successful realization of economic stabilization.

"I am convinced that in future as well you will ceaselessly keep raising the moral-political strength of your collectives, develop the brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities and attain a high level of preparedness to carry out the tasks that you have been set in the defense of the country. I wish you much success in that.

"On this occasion I also send cordial congratulations to work collectives in shipbuilding maintainance depots, port facilities, nautical and marine schools and scientific institutes and to popular technology organizations and sports organizations in the field of water sport, wishing them even greater successes in their work and further increase in the combat capability of our socialist self-managing nonaligned community."

MARKOVIC MEETS WITH CROATIAN LEADERS IN ZAGREB

LD131044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- During his stay in Zagreb Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, called today at the offices of the LC of Croatia Central Committee and held talks with Josip Vrhovec, president of the LC of Croatia Central Committee Presidium; Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; and Marjan Kalanj, secretary of the LC of Croatia Central Committee Presidium. The meeting was used for an exchange of views on the current socioeconomic problems and ideological questions concerning the work of the LC.